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FBIS-EAS-93-093 CONTENTS *17 May 1993*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further on 'Asia Society' Conference in Tokyo 1
  SRV Official Calls For Investment *[KYODO]* 1
  Capital Flow, Regional Security Viewed *[KYODO]* 1
  Mahathir Urges Action on Bosnia *[BERNAMA]* 2
  Mahathir on Malaysian Economy *[BERNAMA]* 2
NAM Committee Concludes Meeting in Bali *[Jakarta Radio]* 3
  Issues Communique *[Jakarta Radio]* 3
Reportage on International Whaling Commission Meeting 3
  Tokyo Request To Hunt Whales Rejected *[KYODO]* 3
  Talks 'Bogged Down' *[KYODO]* 4
  Request by Japan To Be Studied *[KYODO]* 4
  Ban on Commercial Whaling Maintained *[KYODO]* 4
  Whale Sanctuary To Be Considered *[KYODO]* 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

U.S. Seeks Approval To Upgrade APEC Forum *[KYODO]* 6
Further Reportage on Cambodian Peacekeeping Issues 6
  Former Peacekeeper: Cambodia Unsafe *[KYODO]* 6
  LDP's Ishihara Views Operations *[Naha TV]* 6
  Kono Discusses Use of Weapons *[Tokyo TV]* 7
Kono: Russia To Exhume KAL Crash Belongings *[KYODO]* 7
Group Ends Visa-Free Visit to Kunashiri Island *[KYODO]* 8
Miyazawa Supports Passage of All Reform Bills *[Tokyo TV]* 8
'Extremists' Believed Behind Chiba Explosion *[KYODO]* 8

North Korea

Daily Condemns ROK-Israeli 'Intelligence' Cooperation *[KCNA]* 8
Paper Calls U.S. 'Kingpin of Terrorism' *[KCNA]* 9
More on UNSC Resolution on Nuclear Issue 9
  U.S. Mobilizing 'Smear Campaign' *[KCNA]* 9
  Papers Denounce UNSC Resolution *[KCNA]* 10
  Chongnyon Denounces Resolution *[KCNA]* 10
'Sources' Note 14 May South 'Air War Exercise' *[KCNA]* 10
Paper Urges End to ROK 'Military Dictatorship' *[KCNA]* 11
Paper Condemns ROK Treatment of Student Protesters *[KCNA]* 11
Statement Urges Probe Into South Students' Death *[KCNA]* 11
Daily Denounces South's Arms 'Buildup' *[Pyonyang Radio]* 12
Commentator Denounces ROK 'Arms Buildup' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Activists in Japan *[KCNA]* 14
Japanese Lawmaker Urges Data Release on War Draftees *[KCNA]* 14
Daily Demands Japan 'Stop Stockpiling Plutonium' *[KCNA]* 15
Daily Denounces Japan's 'Military Buildup' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
Daily Views Japanese Remarks on Nuclear Issue *[KCNA]* 16
Kim Il-song Sends Message to PLO's 'Arafat *[KCNA]* 17
Friendship Delegation Leaves for China *[KCNA]* 17
Hwang Chang-yop Returns From India 13 May *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts 11, 12 May *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
Publishing House Registers Yi In-mo as Journalist *[KCNA]* 17
Kim Chong-il Thanks War Veterans for Service *[KCNA]* 18
KCNA Reviews 15 May Pyongyang Press 18
KCNA Reviews 17 May NODONG SINMUN 19
* Article Describes Kim Chong-il's Bodyguard *[NAEWOE TONGSIN 8 Apr]* 19

South Korea

More on UNSC Resolution on DPRK Nuclear Issue 20
    PRC Said To Suspend Flights to DPRK *[YONHAP]* 20
    U.S. Officials 'Want' 21 May Talks *[YONHAP]* 20
    U.S. Said To Accept Series of Talks *[Seoul Radio]* 21
    U.S. 'Undecided' on Number of Rounds *[YONHAP]* 21
    Minister: Meeting With U.S. Expected *[YONHAP]* 21
    Assembly Committee Adopts Resolution *[YONHAP]* 21
    Envoy Discusses UNSC Resolution *[TONG-A ILBO 12 May]* 22
Paper: Relocation of U.S. Embassy 'Not Likely' *[HANGYORE SINMUN 15 May]* 22
    'Delay' of Relocation Criticized *[HANGYORE SINMUN 15 May]* 23
Japanese Businesses Prepare for DPRK Ties *[YONHAP]* 24
NSP: DPRK Holds 441 From South Against Will *[YONHAP]* 24
Seoul May Include North in Dumping Inquiry *[CHUNGANG ILBO 17 May]* 24
Kazakhstan Hires Hanhwa Group as Economic Advisers *[YONHAP]* 25
Businessmen Not Invited to SRV Luncheon *[YONHAP]* 25
DPRK Envoy's 'Distorted' Remarks to PRC Noted *[CHOSON ILBO 16 May]* 25
Hong Kong Card Bearers Allowed No-Visa Entry *[YONHAP]* 26
Peruvian President To Visit Seoul 2-4 Jun *[YONHAP]* 26
Coordination Talks With Australia Set for 17 May *[YONHAP]* 26
Defense Meeting With France Opens in Seoul *[YONHAP]* 26
Kim Rules Out Probe Into Kwangju Incident *[YONHAP]* 27
President Discusses Sixth Republic 'Irregularities' *[HANGYORE SINMUN 15 May]* 27
Kim Urges Active Approach for Public Officials *[YONHAP]* 28
Kim Supporters Criticize Kim Chong-pil Remark *[YONHAP]* 28
'Majority' Supports Kim Yong-sam Reforms *[YONHAP]* 29
Defense Ministry Clerks Transferred to Front Line *[YONHAP]* 29
Ministry Announces End of Some Military Drills *[YONHAP]* 29
NSP: Novelist Received $250,000 From DPRK *[YONHAP]* 30
Ministry Says Rice Consumption Declines Again *[YONHAP]* 30
Unions Demand 10-Percent Pay Raises *[YONHAP]* 30
Exchange Bank Chairman Resigns at Board Meeting *[YONHAP]* 30
* Conglomerates Enter Health Service Industry *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 12 Apr]* 31
* Model Farms To Halve Rice Production Costs *[CHOSON ILBO 5 Apr]* 31

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Goodwill Delegation Returns From Laos *[Rangoon Radio]* 32
Foreign Minister Departs for Philippines Visit *[Rangoon Radio]* 32
Karen Rebel Leader Saw Bo Mya Interviewed *[London BBC International]* 32
    Paper Carries Letter to Than Shwe *[KHIT PYAING 1 May]* 33
NCGUB Prime Minister Interviewed *[London BBC International]* 34
Expatriates May Renew Expired Passports *[Rangoon Radio]* 34

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Foreign Minister Backs U.S.-Proposed Action in Bosnia *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 34
    To Go 'All-Out' To Obtain Support *[BERNAMA]* 35
Minister To Visit Cambodia, View Troops' Security *[BERNAMA]* 35

Mahathir Returns Home, Comments on EAEC *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 35
Official: Over 9,000 SRV Refugees Remain *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 14 May]* 35
Commentary Views World Protectionism, Stagnation *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 35
Australia Accused of Being Israel's 'Front Man' *[BERNAMA]* 36
Official Confident of 3d ASEAN Growth Triangle *[BERNAMA]* 36

Singapore

Premier Goh Chok Tong Returns From Japan 14 May *[THE STRAITS TIMES 15 May]* 37
Environmental Agreement Signed With Vietnam *[THE STRAITS TIMES 15 May]* 37
Five-Nation Naval Exercise To Begin 7 May *[Singapore Radio]* 37

Cambodia

PDK Spokesman: U.S. Plans To Arm Vietnamese *[Radio VGNUFC]* 37
United Nations Begins Evacuation of Dependents 15 May *[AFP]* 39
Uruguayan Peacekeeper Killed in Phnom Penh *[AFP]* 39
More UN Police, Election Workers Desert Posts *[AFP]* 40
Government, Khmer Rouge Fighting in Siem Reap *[AFP]* 40
Khmer Rouge Attempt To Cut Road Link to Thailand *[AFP]* 40
Japanese Opposition Party Team Arrives *[KYODO]* 41
Hun Sen Issues Statement on Election *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41
    Warns of KR Attack on Phnom Penh *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 42
    Urges People To Vote *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 44
French Legionnaires, PDK on 'Very Good' Terms *[AFP]* 44
Hor Namhong Comments on Election Prospects *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 45
United Nations 'Has Not Achieved' Campaign Freedom *[THE NATION 14 May]* 47
Minister: Only CPP Can Prevent Pol Pot's Return *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47

Indonesia

DPRK: U.S. Talks 'Only Solution' to Nuclear Issue *[AFP]* 48
ABRI Commander Comments on Golkar Leadership *[SUARA PEMBARUAN 24 Apr]* 48
Minister 'Prepared' for CGI Aid Failure *[Jakarta Radio]* 49

Laos

Editorial Hails 'Success' of PRC Minister's Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* 49
Burmese Deputy Premier, Delegation Visit 50
    'Joint Statement' Issued *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
    Delegation Departs *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
SRV Culture Ministry Delegation Signs Protocol *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
    Ends Visit 13 May *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
Commentary Views May Elections in Cambodia *[Vientiane Radio]* 51

Philippines

Romulo Rejects Maintaining Close U.S. Ties *[Manila Radio]* 52
    Ties With Japan, E. Asia Priority *[MALAYA 15 May]* 52
Contingents To Join UN Troops in Somalia, Kuwait *[MALAYA 15 May]* 53
Ramos Orders Spratlys Airstrip Widened *[Manila Radio]* 53
Ramos To Order Patrol Boats During ROK Visit *[Manila Radio]* 53
NDF Criticizes Government Plan for Talks *[Manila Radio]* 53
Ramos Directs Neutralization of Abu Sayyaf Group *[Manila Radio]* 53
Investigators Believe Muslims Behind Train Bombings *[Manila Radio]* 54

Thailand

Paper Interviews Security Chief on Cambodia *[NAEO NA 16 May]* 54
UNTAC Briefs Election Monitors, Gives Assurances *[BANGKOK POST 15 May]* 56
Chuan Refuses To Reopen Border to Logging *[BANGKOK POST 17 May]* 57

PRC, Cambodia, UNTAC Join Against Border Crime *[Bangkok Radio]* 58
Rice Farmers Jeer Chuan During Speech *[THE NATION 15 May]* 58
Chuan Confirms Reshuffle for New Ministry *[THE SUNDAY POST 16 May]* 59
Academics 'Disappointed' by Chuan Government *[THE NATION 17 May]* 59
Japan Makes Accusation of Unfair Trade Practices *[BANGKOK POST 17 May]* 61

Vietnam

Commentary Reiterates Call for Lifting of U.S. Embargo *[Hanoi International]* 62
Party, State Leaders Receive PRC Military Delegation *[VNA]* 62
Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to ROK 62
  Meets With President Kim *[Hanoi Radio]* 62
  Further on Talks *[VNA]* 63
  Signs Investment Agreement *[VNA]* 64
  Concludes Visit 'Successfully' *[Hanoi Radio]* 64
Phan Van Khai Attends 'Asia Society' Conference *[VNA]* 64
Protocol Signed With Laos on Information Cooperation *[VNA]* 64
Thai Defense Minister Receives Army Delegation *[VNA]* 64
Environmental Agreement Signed With Singapore *[VNA]* 65
Vu Oanh Discusses War Invalids, War Dead *[NHAN DAN 31 Mar]* 65
  Notes Party's 'Youth-Related Task' *[NHAN DAN 8 Apr]* 67

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Evans: 'Next Few Days' Key to Cambodia *[AFP]* 72

New Zealand

Government Opposed to Resumption of Nuclear Testing *[AFP]* 72
Vietnamese Prime Minister To Visit 24 May *[Melbourne International]* 73

Further on 'Asia Society' Conference in Tokyo

SRV Official Calls For Investment

OW1405031393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Vietnam's First Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai called Friday [14 May] for more foreign investment as well as aid to facilitate the nation's economic reform. "Investment capital together with new technology are decisive factors for economic growth rate and which Vietnam and some other countries are lacking," Khai told a private international conference in Tokyo on "Asia's Role in the Changing World Order." "International economic and financial institutions could enhance their active contribution to this process," he said in a keynote address to the meeting sponsored by the U.S.-based Asia Society.

But he said Vietnam must create attractive domestic economic conditions "with a view of ensuring the smooth operation of the market economy," and cooperate with Asia-Pacific nations for peace and stability in the region through "diversification and multilateralization." This is particularly so because "there are still territorial and territorial-waters disputes and contradictions that are potential hotbeds of conflict in some places," he said.

"We consider direct foreign investment in accordance with the law on foreign investment a long-term and important form of investment," he said. Regarding the method of such investment, he noted that the most popular forms are joint ventures between one or many foreign parties and one or many Vietnamese parties.

Asked after the speech about Vietnam's lingering disputes with China, Khai said that negotiations are progressing and "normalization of relations has been an interest of both countries as well as nations in Asia and the Pacific." He noted that Vietnam supports the latest declaration by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Manila for settlement of the disputes.

Regarding the embargo imposed by the United States, Khai voiced optimism about the new administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton. He said Vietnam wants "American business activities to be the same as those of other countries" after the embargo is lifted, adding that the nation especially expects an influx of high-technology enterprises.

Capital Flow, Regional Security Viewed

OW1405103393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Asia-Pacific government and business leaders confirmed Friday [14 May] at a private symposium the need for capital recycling and an enhanced security framework to facilitate the Asian growth.

In a keynote address on the last day of the three-day conference, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger expressed concern over tough U.S. policy on China. On relations with Indochina, another major security concern in Asia, Kissinger said he supports U.S. moves to mend fences with Vietnam by lifting the economic sanctions imposed in the 1970s.

"I believe during the 1990s Japan will inevitably emerge as one of the major political and security players in the world," Kissinger said in regards to Japan's future.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto, in a separate address, sought a peaceful and stabilized Cambodia and vowed Japan's continued commitment to the country.

"We must not forget the peace and stability of the Indochina region in contemplating the development of the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

Separately, Vietnam's First Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai told the conference that his country must cooperate with Asia-Pacific nations for peace and stability in the region through "diversification and multilateralism."

Asked after the speech about the economic embargo imposed by the United States, he voiced optimism about the new administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Regarding Vietnam's lingering disputes with China, Khai said normalization of relations has been of great interest to both countries, as well as to other nations in Asia and the Pacific.

"Investment capital together with new technology are decisive factors for economic growth and which Vietnam and some other countries are lacking," Khai said in calling for more foreign investment as well as aid to facilitate the nation's economic reform, he said in the address. "International economic and financial institutions could enhance their active contribution to this process."

He said that Vietnam must create attractive domestic economic conditions "with a view of ensuring the smooth operation to a market economy."

Muto in his speech said that Japan will cooperate with other Asian countries with continued financial and technological aid.

Business leaders agreed at a roundtable meeting on the need for capital recycling, especially by Japanese delegates, to facilitate growth of developing Asian nations.

But delegates attending the conference had mixed reactions to the move—welcoming the gathering as an opportunity to confirm Asia's global role, while criticizing addresses by government leaders full of money matters and lacking fresh political issues such as the U.N.-sponsored peacekeeping operation in Cambodia.

The conference was sponsored by the U.S.-based Asia Society.

Keynote addresses were given by Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Perry, South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Yi Kyung-sik, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wiranwan, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger.

Mahathir Urges Action on Bosnia

BK1405053493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0432 GMT 14 May 93

[From K.C. Leong]

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed Friday [14 May] called on Japan to do everything it can to influence Western nations to take effective action on the Bosnian situation to stop the atrocities and killing in that country. Japan should do whatever it can to put forward positive views on this issue in the UN Security Council so that effective action will be taken, especially to those Western nations which claim to champion human rights, he told Malaysian newsmen here.

The Bosnian issue was among matters raised in discussions he had with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Thursday evening, he told the news conference. Dr. Mahathir is here to attend an international conference on Asia's role in the changing world order where he delivered a keynote address Thursday. Japan is a non-permanent member of the Security Council and the prime minister said Malaysia had supported Japan's membership in the council in the hope that Japan will play a role not only on issues relating to trade and East Asia but also focus on world affairs. And Bosnia is an international problem, he said.

He said that in his meeting with Miyazawa he had sought Japan's views on the Bosnian situation and appealed for greater Japanese interest in the Balkan state where ethnic fighting has raged since the break-up of the former Yugoslavia. The prime minister said he had also discussed with the Japanese leader the situation in Cambodia where UN-supervised elections are scheduled to be held later this month although this has been threatened by the pullout from the process by the Khmer Rouge faction. He said Miyazawa had assured him that Japan would stand firm in its commitment to be involved in Cambodia and would not pull out its contingent to the peacekeeping operations in that country.

Replying to a question, he said that postponing the elections scheduled for May 23 to 28 would not solve the problem because it would not make the Khmer Rouge more cooperative. The Japanese Government has been coming under political pressure, including from some members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to withdraw from the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) following the killing of a Japanese civilian police inspector deployed in Cambodia recently.

Asked about the role of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] which includes all the four Cambodian factions, Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia had always supported Sihanouk to play a major role in Cambodia. He hoped that Sihanouk was not too disappointed over the non-appearance of the Khmer Rouge at an SNC meeting held in Beijing recently and would continue with his efforts to attract the participation of all the Cambodian factions in restoring peace to the country.

Mahathir on Malaysian Economy

BK1405110493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0915 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia has suffered only minimal effect in terms of Japanese investment since the slowdown in the Japanese economy, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad said Friday. This was because Malaysia had been able to sustain its growth throughout the short period of the Japanese economic slowdown, he told Malaysian newsmen here.

Dr. Mahathir is in Japan to attend an international conference on Asia's role in the changing world order to which he delivered a keynote address yesterday. He also held discussions with Japanese Prime Minister Encik [Mr.] Kiichi Miyazawa Thursday evening.

Briefing Malaysian newsmen on the discussions, he said there had, of course, been some effect on Malaysia as a result of Japan's slowdown in terms of Japanese investment into Malaysia. However, we are glad to see that the Japanese recession has bottomed out and is now on the way to recovery and therefore we expect new investments from Japan to come into Malaysia, he added. Now that they are recovering, I think they are in a better position.

The prime minister said the talks also covered the problems of Malaysia's development now that Japan has taken Kuala Lumpur off the list of the nations that quality for Tokyo's soft loans and how Malaysia could overcome the problem. He said Miyazawa had suggested that Malaysia should concentrate on projects which might qualify for some Japanese soft loans.

Dr. Mahathir said he explained that many of the infrastructure projects in Malaysia were aimed at supporting foreign investments. For every dollar of foreign investment coming to Malaysia, the government has to provide at least 10 cents worth of infrastructure and since there are Japanese investments in Malaysia, we are actually supporting Japanese investments, he added.

Asked to elaborate on his statement at the conference yesterday that the G-7 (group of seven leading industrial nations) should pay more heed to the interests of other nations and not just their own, the prime minister said, that is our fear, that the G-7 is too concerned with themselves and not concerned with the rest of the world or even interested in what effects their decisions and strategies have on the rest of the world. Dr. Mahathir added that one example was the idea that by revaluing the yen, they could reduce Japan's trade surplus. The result was the Japanese merely increased their efficiency so that they would suffer very little cost increases and would remain competitive.

As a matter of fact, I am made to understand that the Japanese are already working on the basis of an exchange rate of 100 yen to the U.S. dollar, he said, adding that Japan would make adjustments so that their competitiveness would not be reduced. In the last several weeks, Japanese yen has apreciated sharply against the dollar and the dollar now hovers just above 110 yen. Against the ringgit, the yen has apreciated to above RM [Malaysian ringgit] 2.35 to 100 yen.

Dr. Mahathir said the result of the Japanese adjustment was, of course, that its surplus would remain. Meanwhile, however, the debt of developing countries like Malaysia would simply increase.

NAM Committee Concludes Meeting in Bali

BK1305153593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement [NAM] Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation has once again urged donor countries to reconsider scrapping debts of underdeveloped nations or minimally turn them into grants. At the meeting in Nusa Dua, Bali, the NAM member countries also urged the international community to provide aid for underdeveloped nations which are suffering from natural disasters.

Correspondent Cok Anggrawati, who covered the meeting in Nusa Dua, also reported that there were discussions on Africa's serious situation. The delegates reiterated their appeal to the developed nations to set aside 0.7 percent of their per capita incomes to help improve the economic situation in Africa. The meeting of the NAM Standing Ministerial Committee, which began last Monday, ended tonight.

Issues Communique

BK1305161093 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] The meeting of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation, which started on 11 May and ended today, produced expected results. Here is a live report by Cok Anggarawati, Radio Republik Indonesia [RRI] Denpasar corrrespondent, on the results of the committee's meeting from Nusa Dua, Bali.

[Begin Anggarawati recording] The NAM Standing Ministerial Committee agreed on three main points after four days of discussions. The three main points are ways to revitalize north-south dialogue, strengthening south-south cooperation, and enhancing the UN role in international cooperation. A news communique issued tonight says, among other things, that the NAM member countries attach paramount importance to technical cooperation among developing nations. One way to achieve this cooperation is by developing human resources and sharing experience and information about development. For this purpose, the NAM member nations agreed to set up a focal point [preceding two words in English] in which all data about programs under this technical cooperation will be pooled and disseminated to all developing nations. In addition, the NAM stressed the need for periodic meetings among NAM member nations to enhance south-south cooperation. Such meetings will enable the member nations to know about one another's economic capacity and policies and development patterns of one another. The ministers also called on developing nations to enhance their involvement in the decisionmaking process in the United Nations. Thus, the world organization will be better reflected within the international community. The NAM asked the UN secretary general to give priority to development reports at the 48th UN General Assembly and to the need for its relevant organs to enhance relations with specialized agencies such as the World Bank, IMF, and GATT. In addition, the NAM demanded greater market access for their products to enhance their purchasing power. The second meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee was attended by delegates from 35 member nations of the committee and 38 nations present as observers and guests. The meeting was closed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. [end recording]

Reportage on International Whaling Commission Meeting

Tokyo Request To Hunt Whales Rejected

OW1305125193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 13 May 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 13 KYODO—The International Whaling Commission (IWC) annual meeting rejected Thursday [13 May] Japan's request for an interim relief quota of 50 minke whales for its coastal whaling operations. On the fourth day of the five-day meeting, which started Monday, Japan's proposal for a community-based limited harvest of minke whales was turned down in a vote of 16 to 10, with six abstentions.

Although Japan assured that the products of the whales hunted in coastal communities would be for noncommercial use and regional consumption, the United States, Britain, France, New Zealand and 12 other anti-whaling nations voted against the proposal. Opposing nations, including Spain and Australia, voiced doubts if community-based whaling would have a commercial nature and called for a completion of the revised management scheme before giving a green light to Japan's coastal whaling.

South Korea delegate Ha Sung, who voted against the proposal, urged Japan to apply the management scheme to whaling operations in the northeast Pacific. A similar request was filed last year as a resolution, but it failed to win a simple majority to be adopted as a nonbinding ruling. Despite a widely expected difficulty in gaining the three-quarters support necessary to get the proposal passed, Japan took a "frontal attack" and put the proposal on the vote to seek a legally binding decision.

Talks 'Bogged Down'

OW1305133393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 13 May 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 13 KYODO—The ongoing International Whaling Commission (IWC) conference in Kyoto is bogged down by differences between pro- and antiwhaling nations, with decisions on key issues likely to be shelved, analysts said Thursday [13 May]. The five-day annual meeting which ends Friday is divided over a French proposal to create a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic and calls by Japan to resume commercial whaling, or at least a limited harvest of coastal minke whales.

Japan's proposal to catch up to 50 minke whales in coastal whaling operations as an interim measure was turned down in a vote of 16 to 10, with six abstentions. In response to the vote, Japanese commissioner Kazuo Shima angrily said, "it's meaningless for Japan to remain in the IWC" unless the 40-member commission provides some leeway for whaling nations. A similar resolution filed last year was rejected in a 15-7 vote, with five abstentions.

Though regretting the second rejection this week, a Japanese delegation source called the increase in votes favoring coastal whaling "one positive step." Brazil, Chile, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland earlier in the day filed a resolution calling for holding over the sanctuary proposal until next year's annual meeting to give time for further discussion.

Consequently, the controversial proposal is likely to be deferred despite France's wish for a vote at the Kyoto meeting.

Delegates from 34 member nations are also expected to put off until next year another key issue—a proposed whale management scheme. Japan and Norway filed a resolution calling for further discussion on the revised management scheme (RMS) at the 1994 meeting. Since antiwhaling nations want various conditions applied before the scheme is implemented, the two whaling nations apparently gave up on getting it approved in Kyoto. As the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling which took effect in 1986 will remain, nothing significant can be achieved at this week's meeting, the analysts said.

Among other issues discussed Thursday at the meeting were humane killing methods and the responsibility of the IWC for the conservation and sustainable use of whale resources. The last day of the meeting Friday will take up the sanctuary proposal and the RMS, and pending resolutions and proposals will be put to a vote or adopted unanimously.

Request by Japan To Be Studied

OW1405034793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Kyoto, May 14 KYODO—The International Whaling Commission (IWC) agreed Friday [14 May] to continue studying a request by Japan to be allowed to catch 50 minke whales a year in its coastal waters for local consumption and noncommercial use. The commission, holding its annual conference in Kyoto, on Thursday rejected a Japanese resolution that would have allowed it to catch the 50 minke whales. It voted 16 to 10 against the request, with six abstentions, although Japan sought to make the resolution a binding one, which would require three-quarters support.

The conference unanimously approved Japan's revised resolution put forward Friday, the final day of the five-day annual meeting, attended by about 300 delegates from 34 member governments and observer organizations. The delegates, who ended Thursday's session shortly after midnight gathered at 9:10 a.m. To vote on nearly 30 resolutions, including one that would put off a "full" decision on a French initiative to establish a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic.

The move to delay a decision on the sanctuary, filed by a five-nation group led by Brazil, is expected to be approved by a simple majority, putting the matter back for further discussion at the next annual meeting. A resolution expressing concern about the humaneness of the killing of pilot whales around Denmark's Faeroe Islands in the northeast Atlantic was approved by 12 votes to 8 with 11 abstentions.

Ban on Commercial Whaling Maintained

OW1405092593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT 14 May 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 14 KYODO—The International Whaling Commission (IWC) decided Friday to keep a moratorium on commercial whaling and to continue debate on a whale management scheme. Delegates from 30 member nations turned down a resolution filed jointly by Japan and Norway calling for a revised management scheme (RMS) to be completed at the IWC's next annual meeting next year by a vote of 18 to 6 with six abstentions. The vote dashed Japan's hopes that the RMS would be completed at the five-day meeting, which ends later Friday, which could have paved the way for a resumption of commercial whaling.

Countries opposed to whaling reiterated positions they took last year that the time is not ripe to make a decision on the management issue, calling for various conditions to be met before implementation of the scheme, including the establishment of an effective inspection and observer system and improved data monitoring. The RMS was advocated by antiwhaling nations as a way to complement the revised management procedure, a formula to calculate safe catch limits from estimated whale populations.

Whale Sanctuary To Be Considered

OW1405102893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 14 May 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 14 KYODO—The International Whaling Commission (IWC) on Friday effectively dashed Japan's wish to resume commercial whaling but agreed to extend discussions on a French sanctuary plan to next year. Voting on the last day of the five-day 45th annual meeting, IWC member nations adopted by a majority of 19 to 8 a resolution by five member nations such as Switzerland calling for further discussions before taking a final decision on the sanctuary idea next year. Four countries abstained.

The resolution called for further discussions on the French idea to designate Antarctic waters south of the 40th parallel as a sanctuary for whales, to be maintained for 50 years. Japan voted for the resolution since it will delay the establishment of the sanctuary, which would effectively close the door on Japan's wish to resume commercial whaling.

The commission also decided to continue discussions on a whale management scheme, while keeping a moratorium on commercial whaling in effect. Pro-whaling and antiwhaling nations clashed over the revised management scheme (RMS), with the antiwhalers turning down by a vote of 18-6 with six abstentions a resolution jointly filed by Japan and Norway calling for completing the management scheme at the IWC's 46th annual meeting to be held in Mexico in May 1994.

Greenpeace International spokesperson Cindy Baxter said the meeting's decision on the RMS and further discussion on the French proposal for an Antarctic sanctuary represented "a great victory for whales." Baxter said the decision to delay final discussion on the French proposal signified that the IWC had accepted "the idea in principle." "It is really good," she said. "A great step forward...It is a defeat for Norway and Japan. "The fact that there was absolutely no discussion on even the thought of lifting the moratorium was a great victory for the whales. "The only hope for Japan's commercial whaling was the RMP and that was defeated with 18 nations opposing it. "The outstanding question now is whether Norway will announce whether it will recommence whaling."

Japanese IWC delegation head Kazuo Shima said in a closing statement the IWC has now effectively become a body to protect the rights of whales. "It is deplorable," Shima said. "I'm afraid the RMS will be postponed indefinitely. It's a great pity to see the efforts of the scientists wasted. I don't think the IWC is functioning normally." Shima said he was dissatisfied to see the French sanctuary proposal still on the IWC agenda for next year.

Japan

U.S. Seeks Approval To Upgrade APEC Forum

OW1605115193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The U.S. Administration of President Bill Clinton is seeking Japan's consent for its unofficial proposal to upgrade the 15-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference to a venue for talks among APEC leaders, Trade Ministry sources said Sunday.

The sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the United States has asked the government to accept its proposal to upgrade the body from the original concept as a forum for discussion among the trade and foreign ministers of the 15 nations. The Clinton administration apparently wants the 15 member states to send their national leaders to a plenary session of the APEC conference to be held in Seattle in November, they said. The U.S. is to chair this year's APEC parley.

The APEC groups Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the U.S. and New Zealand as well as the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). APEC is designed to secure active economic cooperation among its members, such as a freer flow of trade, stepped-up investment and technological transfer.

The sources said the APEC nations would have to resolve the difficult question of whether the leaders of "three Chinas"—Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong—would agree to attend the same APEC session before all APEC nations agree to the proposed upgrading.

The MITI sources also said the 15 APEC leaders would have to adjust their political schedules before realizing their get-together in Seattle. The proposed upgrading of the APEC forum may materialize as early as at its plenary session in Indonesia in 1994, they said.

The U.S. appears to be making the proposal in order to integrate the APEC region into its North American Free Trade and Investment Zone called for under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), they said. Some APEC members are opposing the proposed upgrading, saying it would give political implications to the APEC conference, which was originally conceived as a device to secure a greater economic prosperity for the Asia-Pacific region, they said.

Further Reportage on Cambodian Peacekeeping Issues

Former Peacekeeper: Cambodia Unsafe

OW1405150793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1446 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—An officer in the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) who took part in peacekeeping operations in Cambodia said Friday that the situation there is dangerous, contrary to what the government has been saying. First Lieutenant Yusuke Fukui said perhaps the government maintained during Diet debates Cambodia was relatively safe as a means to pass the peacekeeping operations law.

Fukui, 45, of the ground Self-Defense Force, made the remarks to parents of SDF members at a meeting at the Defense Agency when he was speaking about his experience in Cambodia.

Japan sent a 600-member SDF engineering team to Cambodia last fall to join United Nations peacekeeping activities after the enactment of the peacekeeping operations bill following marathon debates in the Diet.

Fukui was leader of a Japanese cease-fire monitoring team in Cambodia for six months since last fall.

The ambush killing of a Japanese civilian policeman in early May has sparked calls for a withdrawal of SDF troops and Japanese civilian policemen from Cambodia.

The officer told the parents that the troops went to Cambodia because the government said they would be deployed in safe place. He said the area the troops worked in was "not safe but a dangerous place."

Fukui said, "Since it is a dangerous place, peacekeeping forces are deployed. Violations (of cease-fire agreement) cannot be detered with the presence of peacekeeping forces, particularly the infantry and cease-fire monitors."

"It is not my intention to criticize the government," he went on to say. The ground SDF's staff office said the officer gave only his personal views when answering questions from the audience and it sees no problem with his answers.

Forty-one Japanese election monitors for the May 23-28 Cambodian general elections will be stationed near the SDF base in Takeo Province, where the second dispatch of 600 SDF troops have been deployed.

LDP's Ishihara Views Operations

OW1605045093

[Editorial Report] Naha OTV Television in Japanese at 2233 GMT on 15 May carries, during its weekly "News 2001" program aired by Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese, a 42-minute interview with former Transportation Minister Shintaro Ishihara. The program is moderated by Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama and is attended by its regular guests—freelance commentator Kenichi Takemura and Keio University Professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi.

After reviewing recent tragic accidents in Cambodia and Home Affairs Minister Murata's meeting with Representative of United Nations' Transition Authority Akashi, Kuroiwa asks Ishihara to comment on Japan's international contribution. Ishihara says: "Contributions mean making sacrifices. We have to be ready to make sacrifices. The sacrifice of human life may be unavoidable if circumstances require it. However, the reactions of the Japanese to this series of recent developments prove that Japan still relies on others for help. It is asking the United Nations' Transition Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] for help." He adds that "Japan's fundamental stance has not changed."

Explaining the worsening situation in Cambodia and danger involved in peacekeeping operation there, Kuroiwa asks Ishihara to comment on Japan's international contribution. In response, Ishihara, referring to the high-tech weapons used in the Gulf crisis, explains that Japan made significant financial and technological contributions and points out that Japan should not make unreasonable compromises. He continues, pointing out that Japan has been making international contributions, saying: "The United States has avoided much bloodshed thanks to Japan's strategic technologies, which Japan decided when Mr. Nakasone was in power to provide only to the United States. The U.S. Defense Department and the Soviet military knew this."

On the growing importance of the United Nations in the post-cold war period and Japan's stance, Ishihara says: "I think Japan needs to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council in order to change the characteristics of the United Nations. There is an indication that Japan joined the PKO with the idea of making some contributions in order to become a permanent member. I think the Cambodian issue is a difficult one to settle. There are only four days left before the general elections. I cannot say certain things because I happen to be a chairman of the Diplomatic Affairs Council of the Liberal Democratic Party. Anyhow, I think the UNTAC should either intervene militarily to prevent another massacre from occurring, or abandon Cambodia and withdraw. These are the two choices the UNTAC has. I think Japan should choose to support the latter case." At the same time, however, Ishihara explains again that Japan has made substantial contributions during the Gulf war and that Japan needs to make international contributions without being told what to do by other countries.

In response to the question why Japan has to make international contributions even at the risk of losing human lives, Ishihara goes on to explain the beauty of the 'Bushido spirit' and of making sacrifices for other people. He says that Japanese in Cambodia should be allowed to carry weapons for self-protection.

Kono Discusses Use of Weapons

OW1705062693 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] At a news conference this morning, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono expressed the opinion that under the present law if Self-Defense Forces [SDF] members were present during an attack on election monitors or other Japanese personnel sent to Cmabodia, they were permitted to protect the civilian personnel. However, SDF troops would not be permitted to rush to an attack site to protect them.

[Begin Kono recording] In the case of an emergency, if SDF contingents are with election monitors and other Japanese personnel, it would be only natural for them to take the most appropriate action not only to protect themselves, but also to protect other Japanese personnel. In such a situation, the use of weapons is authorized by Article 24, Section 3 of the International Peace Cooperation Law. [end recording]

However, Kono also said the law did not say that SDF troops could rush to the site of an incident. This meant that if SDF troops were at the site of an attack on Japanese election monitors, they could protect the election monitors; but,under the existing law, they could not rush from another site to protect them.

Kono: Russia To Exhume KAL Crash Belongings

OW1405150993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Russia will return more belongings of passengers who died in a South Korean jumbo downed in 1983 by a Soviet fighter, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said Friday. Kono told a press conference the belongings are buried on the southern coast of Sakhalin Island, but the Russian Government hopes to exhume them in June in the presence of relatives of the dead passengers.

The Foreign Ministry said the Russian Government told the Japanese Embassy in Moscow on Wednesday [12 May] that it wants to dig up the belongings on June 20. The former Soviet Union twice handed over belongings to relatives, but denied that it held any more.

A total of 269 passengers and crew died when the Korean Airlines jumbo crashed into the Sea of Japan after being hit by a missile. The airline was later renamed Korean Air.

When several representatives of bereaved families visited Moscow on March 11 at the invitation of the Russian Government, officials responsible for the search for remains from the crash revealed that more objects, including parts of the plane, were buried near the town of Nevelsk on the southwest coast of the island of Sakhalin. Nevelsk is about 150 kilometers north of the town of Wakkanai on the northern tip of Hokkaido.

The Russian side has said there are no bodies buried at the site.

In October, 1992, the Russian Government released details from the plane's flight recorder. In January, it supplied the flight recorder to the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization.

Group Ends Visa-Free Visit to Kunashiri Island

OW1605125993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido Pref., May 16 KYODO—A group of Japanese returned to Japan from Kunashiri Island on Sunday to end the first Japanese visa-free visit of the year to one of four islands whose ownership is in dispute by Japan and Russia.

The 47-member group arrived in Japan's easternmost port of Hanasaki, Nemuro, in the afternoon after a three-day visit to the Russian-held island. They traveled to the island under a visa-free mutual visit program begun last year between Hokkaido and the Russian-held islands.

The travelers arrived in Furukamappu on Kunashiri Island on Friday afternoon and spent the night in Russian islanders' homes, group leaders said. On Saturday, the group made an inspection tour on the island and later held a discussion meeting and a dinner party, they said. The group left the island Sunday morning.

The visa-free visit program started in April 1992, and last year about 270 Japanese—including many former residents of what Japan claims as their northern territories—visited the disputed islands. A similar number of Russian islanders visited Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido last year under the program.

About 420 Japanese and a similar number of Russian islanders are expected to make mutual visits this year, officials said. A group of 45 Japanese is scheduled to leave for a four-day visit to Etorofu Island on May 17. The first visa-free visit of the year by Russians took place between May 22-26 when a group of 46 islanders visited Hokkaido.

Russia took the four islands from Japan in the closing days of World War II.

Miyazawa Supports Passage of All Reform Bills

OW1505124693 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1007 GMT 15 May 93

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Miyazawa held a news conference today in his home district of Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture. Concerning the handling of political reform bills, which is the focus of attention in the present political situation, the prime minister stressed that he will seek to get all the bills passed in the Diet, without dividing a bill on reforming the current electoral system from a bill on preventing political corruption.

The prime minister also indicated that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] has no intention of railroading the bills through the House of Representatives.

Prime Minister Miyazawa is now making a two-day tour of his constituency for the first time since he became prime minister in November 1991. Speaking at the news conference held after he attended a welcome rally in Fukuyama City, the prime minister stated that he intends to uphold his plans to get all four LDP-proposed bills passed in the current Diet session and went on to say the following:

[Begin Miyazawa recording] I have no intention of dealing with the issue of political funds separately, which will be very difficult. I believe that all the bills should be dealt with as a package. [end recording]

Prime Minister Miyazawa also said that there is ample time before the current Diet session ends and expressed his belief that the LDP will be able to gain the understanding of opposition parties before the current Diet session ends. The prime minister continued to say that both ruling and opposition parties can discover areas of agreement on political reform by the end of their discussions and debates. Miyazawa said even if the bills are passed in the House of Representatives, they will have to be passed in the House of Councillors, thus indicating that the LDP has no intention of railroading the bills in the Diet.

Commenting on the Russian Government's document on Russia's future foreign policy, which stresses the need for Russia to take the position that the northern territories issue does not exist between Japan and Russia, the prime minister strongly criticized the Russian Government's attitude, saying that he views the document's ideas as a mistake.

'Extremists' Believed Behind Chiba Explosion

OW1705020893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Chiba, May 17 KYODO—Extremists opposing the expansion of Narita Airport may have fired a projectile that exploded in the backyard of a local police station here early Monday, police said.

They said the device, apparently fired from a homemade launcher, landed and exploded in back of the Sawara Police Station in Sawara, Chiba Prefecture, at about 3:30 A.M. After hearing the blast, police searched the neighborhood and found two iron-pipe launchers and an unexploded projectile at a medical clinic about 50 meters north of the police station.

Police said extremists opposing the expansion of Narita Airport may have been responsible for the attack. No injuries or property damage were reported.

North Korea

Daily Condemns ROK-Israeli 'Intelligence' Cooperation

SK1505112593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 15 May 93

["Despicable Conspiracy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean and Israeli authorities are strengthening bilateral "cooperation" between their intelligence agencies to cope with the "nuclear program" of the DPRK, according to foreign press reports.

MINJU CHOSON today denounces the despicable conspiracy between the South Korean puppets and Israel as an open anti-DPRK move.

The news analyst says:

It is an unpardonable criminal act for the South Korean puppets to conspire with Israel over our "nuclear problem," after clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

Still more grave is that the South Korean puppets are working hard to learn from Israel's "experience" and get its data in bombing Iraq's atomic reactor in 1981.

This means that they intend to make a surprise attack on specific targets in the DPRK by Israel's bombing method. This clearly shows how undisguised their anti-DPRK moves have become.

Their despicable conspiracy and anti-DPRK moves are bound to go awry.

Paper Calls U.S. 'Kingpin of Terrorism'

SK1505110293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1054 GMT 15 May 93

["Terrorism Is Imperialist Mode of Existence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—The U.S. ruling quarters' attempt to label the DPRK as a "terrorist" state is a despicable act to conceal their own true color as the "kingpin of terrorism" and isolate and stifle the republic internationally, says a by-lined article of NODONG SINMUN today.

Noting that Woolsey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, told the Senate Judiciary Committee recently that North Korea was "ready to commit international terrorism", the article goes on:

Terrorism is an imperialist mode of existence.

This is well illustrated by the case of the United States.

The United States emerged and has existed by means of terrorism.

In the United States terrorism is a state policy and an important instrument of reactionary ruling quarters for their government and domination.

Terrorism is also an outlook on life among individual persons in the U.S.

The United States regards terrorism as a means of dominating and subjugating other countries and nations.

Above all, the United States is infringing upon the sovereignty of other countries by openly encouraging state terrorism.

It has freely addressed itself to such criminal acts as overthrowing governments and slaying individual personages of other countries through terrorism if they went against the grain with it. Countless are acts of terrorism committed by the United States.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a major target of terrorism of the United States.

The United States threatens it by various war exercises for invading it with the mobilization of huge Armed Forces, and is trying to isolate it internationally under various pretexts.

The United States should face a judgement by history as the "kingpin of terrorism", instead of trying impudently to attach the label of "terrorism" to other countries.

More on UNSC Resolution on Nuclear Issue

U.S. Mobilizing 'Smear Campaign'

SK1705055093 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0512 GMT 17 May 93

["Rigamarole of Those Bereft of Reason"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)—The smear campaign of Western media now manipulated by the United States and its followers over the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK is aimed at isolating the DPRK which defends its sovereignty and justice, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

The United States and its followers, having failed in their criminal moves to isolate and stifle the DPRK, are mobilizing paid media to blow the old trumpet about "threat from the North" in an attempt to justify the moves.

While spreading the false rumour about "threat of invasion" from the North, they are talking about its "isolation" and "recklessness". It is they themselves who have been driven into a tight corner and have lost reason in face of the current developments.

The United States recently reversed the "statement of the president" of the U.N. Security Council encouraging negotiation and manipulated the Security Council to adopt an unreasonable "resolution" blocking negotiation. Such contradictory acts of the United States prove that it is they who lost reason and became reckless and have been isolated from the world public.

Reckless pressure and "sanctions" are not a solution to the problem. It will only lead the situation to a grave phase.

The United States and its followers must judge the situation reasonably and act with discretion, instead of inciting North-South confrontation and increasing pressure over "threat from the North" to which nobody lends an ear.

Papers Denounce UNSC Resolution

SK1405111793 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1011 GMT 14 May 93

["Pyongyang Papers Repudiate Unjust 'Resolution' of U.N. Security Council"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—Papers here today denounce the "resolution" adopted by the United Nations Security Council against the DPRK's announcement of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

The Korean people brand the "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council as an illegal and unjustifiable one and resolutely reject it.

The adoption of the "resolution" is a shameless interference in the internal affairs of the DPRK and a crude encroachment on its sovereignty.

Our "nuclear problem" was discussed at a place where it must not be taken up. We do not want to fall a victim to the application of a double standard. This is another reason why we reject the "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council.

As pointed out by a spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, our "nuclear problem" is not a matter to be discussed at the U.N. Security Council and, accordingly, the United Nations has no legal justification to adopt a "resolution" concerning it.

It is not the DPRK, but the United States which should be an object of discussion over the "nuclear problem." It is because the United States is the very one that compelled the DPRK to withdraw from the NPT.

If the UN Security Council observes the principle of impartiality, it must not try to put pressure on the DPRK, the victim, but punish the United States, the assailant. The Security Council, however, acted contrary to this.

With the adoption of the "resolution" at the Security Council, the UN has left one more shameful blot on its history.

By adopting the "resolution" the Security Council made it plain that it was playing into the hand of the United States, a belligerent party, against the DPRK, which is trying to stifle our socialist system.

Neither "strong-arm act" nor "pressure" can work on us.

The United States and some Security Council members following it are mistaken, if they consider the stand and efforts of the Korean people to settle the problem through negotiation to be a token of weakness.

If the U.N. Security Council put such unreasonable pressure as "sanctions" upon the DPRK on the basis of the current "resolution," the Korean people will never remain calm.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON brands the "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council as a downright interference in the internal affairs of the DPRK, a grave infringement on its sovereignty and a gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

Chongnyon Denounces Resolution

SK1505053193 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0447 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 (KNS-KCNA)—Ho Chong-man, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in a statement issued on May 13, expressed full support to the statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejecting the "resolution" adopted at the U.N. Security Council and strongly denounced the moves of the U.N. Security Council.

He said:

The U.N. Security Council has no justification or ground to adopt a "resolution" on the DPRK's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. However, it is trying toresort to a "strongarm act" and "pressure" against the DPRK, demanding "reconsideration", under the manipulation of the United States". This is an argument reversing the positions of the assailant and the victim.

The U.N. Security Council should act with discretion, mindful that if it intended to follow the example of the 1950s when it paved the way for involvement in the war of aghression started by the United States, the situation would get more serious.

The Japanese authorities must nom play the role of a "sentinel" in the anti-DPRK campaign in the U.N. arena, raising an unnecessary clamor against the DPRK under the baton of the United States.

'Sources' Note 14 May South 'Air War Exercise'

SK1605083393 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0813 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged a provocative air war exercise against the North in the skies above Yongwol, Yoju and Oeyon islet on May 14 with the mobilization of formations of their overseas-based nuclear-capable fighter-bombers and pursuit and assault planes and fighter planes of their airforce based in South Korea, more than 200 all told, according to military sources.

They also sent a KC-135 to refuel some 20 fighter-bombers flown in an air war exercise.

In a separate action on the same day, an RC-135 strategic reconnaissance plane based in Japan committed an aerial espionage on the whole area of the northern half of Korea making shuttle flights for long hours along the Military Demarcation Line.

That day the U.S. imperialists sent an EH-60 electronic warfare helicopter to the skies above Kanghwa island, Tongduchon and Yonchon for an electronic reconnaissance on the coastal and frontline areas of the North side. And on May 13, they let fly a Japan-based antisubmarine patrol plane above the East and West seas of Korea for an espionage purpose.

Paper Urges End to ROK 'Military Dictatorship'

SK1705105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 17 May 93

["Military Dictatorial Forces Must Be Removed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today demands that the forces of military dictatorship be removed in South Korea.

Pointing out that the new "regime" in South Korea is now stepping into the old-fashioned shoes of the "fifth and sixth republics" in the policies of dependence on outside forces, fascistisation and anti-reunification confrontation, the author of its article says:

The Chon Tu-hwan-roh Tae-u military fascist group, which grabbed all the powers in South Korea after the "December 12 army purge coup" in 1979, proclaimed the May 17 "emergency martial law" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and turned South Korea into a dark land under the sway of bayonets.

The May 17 military fascist action was literally another plot and military coup for usurping "power" following the "May 16 military coup" of Pak Chong-hui, the midwife of a heinous military fascist rule over South Korea after the "Yusin" dictatorship and a reactionary offensive against the history of democratic development.

Then the Chon-No group did not hesitate to plunge Kwangju into a sea of blood when it rose in an uprising for freedom, democracy and reunification. Chon's "fifth republic" was born of the bloodbath in Kwangju, which was succeeded by the "sixth republic" of No.

It is only too natural that the South Korean people are denouncing "prime minister" Hwang In-song who defended the "December 12 army purge coup" as legitimate and patronised the military fascists of the "fifth and sixth republics" and the present "regime" which is leaving him at the post of "prime minister".

It is hard to expect true civilian politics from the present "regime," judging from the fact that it fails to determinedly break with the forces of the "fifth and sixth republics" but defends them, though it is advertising "civilian government", "reforms" and "changes."

The South Korean rulers will face a strong resistance of the people, if they try to follow the treacherous policies of the "fifth and sixth republics," pulling the wool over the eyes of the people by trumpeting about "civilian politics."

Paper Condemns ROK Treatment of Student Protesters

SK1405053093 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today condemns the present "government" of South Korea for mercilessly suppressing students who staged a demonstration after holding a rally to demand a probe into the truth behind the death of student Yi Chol-kyu and launch an action for anti-U.S. national salvation.

The brutal crackdown on the peaceful demonstrators with bare hands is little different from the fascist outrages of the military fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" whose means of existence was fascist rule and bayonet politics, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The South Korean students who participated in the demonstration could not be an object of suppression in any case.

The present "government" brandished bayonets yesterday against workers who went on strike in demand of the right to existence and democracy and drew the sword today to crack down upon the students staging a peaceful demonstration to have their just demand met. Who would recognize it as a "civilian government"?

If the present "government" of South Korea resorts to the fascist rule in deed while talking about "civilian politics" it will face a strong protest of the people.

Statement Urges Probe Into South Students' Death

SK1705105693 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)—Kim Chong-su, chairman of the Association of Koreans in Japan for Peaceful Reunification, published a statement on May 13 on the recent discovery on the sea of the bodies of the director of the Propaganda Department of the General Student Council and the director of the General Women Student Council of the Kyongnam University, according to a KNS [Korean News Service] report from Tokyo.

He pointed to the very serious nature of the incident which coincided with the intensification of the patriotic actions of South Korean students demanding a stop to the nuclear war exercises against the North and to the clamor for a "nuclear inspection" of it, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the punishment of the chief culprits in the Kwangju massacre.

He strongly demanded that the South Korean authorities dig up the truth of the incident, ferret out the criminals and sternly punish them.

"If the South Korean present 'government' neglected investigation into the case, it would be branded as anything but a civilian government. It ought to know this, " Kim warned.

Daily Denounces South's Arms 'Buildup'

SK1505090993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0013 GMT 13 May 93

[NODONG SINMUN 13 May special article: "We Condemn the Yulgok Project"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean authorities are continuously preparing for war and kicking up military provocation maneuvers, even though they are babbling about peaceful reunification.

The arms buildup maneuvers which the successive South Korean rulers had pursued under the name of the Yulgok Project have recently disclosed in South Korea. The South Korean authorities and military leaders have reportedly spent more than 30 percent of their defense budgets in the Yulgok Project, aimed at modernizing the puppet forces' equipment, since the mid-1970's. The total amount spent so far reportedly is approximately 32 trillion won. This is an example that shows how vigorously the South Korean authorities have accelerated the arms buildup designed to prepare for a war of northward aggression.

Yi Yulgok is a politician who lived in the 16th century in the feudal Yi dynasty and who insisted that a 100,000-man army be built to repel outside forces' aggression. However, the South Korean rulers have frantically carried out an arms buildup project named after his name to do harm to their fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces. This in itself is a defamation of our ancestors and a betrayal to the nation.

The details of the Yulgok project which has been carried out in South Korea clearly show the project's antinational nature. In carrying out the puppet army's modernization project, called the Yulgok project, the successive South Korean rulers have focused on accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion by bringing in weapons and military equipment worth $2 billion a year from the United States. They include a variety of fighter planes, missiles, tanks, armored personnel carriers, radars, optical equipment, and even shovels. Given the fact that the South Korean military leaders, under the name of diversifying countries from which they import weapons, have in recently years frantically tried to import Mistral antiair missiles, submarines, and other ultramodern weapons and equipment from West European countries, it is not difficult to imagine how frantically they have been building up their armed forces.

The South Korean authorities and military leaders have babbled about the nonexistent threats of southward invasion and their inferiority in military strength to the North to justify their military buildup maneuvers. This is a mere sophism that cannot convince anyone. All the people in the world know that we have advanced a proposal for arms reduction talks, an all-inclusive peace plan, and numerous other peace proposals to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and ease tension there and made every sincere effort to implement these proposals.

On the Korean peninsula, threats come from the South, where almost one million puppet troops, approximately 40,000 of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, and even approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed. Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers have brought in an enormous amount of weapons to systematically modernize the puppet army's equipment. This again clearly shows to the world how persistently they have maneuvered to fulfill their ambition for northward aggression.

What is all the more grave is the fact that the Yulgok project, which the South Korean authorities have carried out, has not been limited to the buildup of conventional weapons. The nuclear weapons development maneuvers which the South Korean rulers have frantically pursued while babbling about acquiring a capability for self-reliant national defense have been part of the Yulgok project. South Korea's independent nuclear weapons development is not a possibility but is almost a reality.

South Korea is further accelerating its arms buildup today under the Yulgok project. South Korea will spend $3.1 trillion won, from the defense budget for 1993, to import weapons and develop defense industries. Projects to acquire next-generation fighters for the Air Force, K-1 tanks for the Army, and technologies to build destroyers and submarines for the Navy are known secrets. It has also been discovered that the South Korean military leaders have been spending an enormous amount of money in independently developing nuclear weapons by using the North's nuclear issue as a pretext.

The maneuvers by the South Korean warmongers to maintain the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression in South Korea and sharpen swords to provoke a new war against their fellow countrymen are intolerable antinational, antipeace crimes.

The Yulgok project arouses indignation among South Korean people because it has served opportunities for corruption in South Korea. As recently exposed, the South Korean military leaders have illegally accumulated an enormous amount of money while carrying out the Yulgok project. As South Korean media have reported, the Yulgok project is appropriate for funneling illicit money because it has been carried out under the pretext of protecting military secrets. The South Korean military leaders have stolen several billions or tens of billions of won from the budget for acquiring weapons. Several people in the military amassed fortunes by illegal means. Therefore, there may be a shortage of investigators if all of them should be questioned.

It has also been recently revealed that the Yulgok project has also been used as a means to make political funds for the rulers, in addition to being a means for military leaders to amass fortunes.

These days, the South Korean authorities and military leaders are trying to hush up the irregularities and corruption, which they committed under the Yulgok project, in the name of in-house inspection. This is intended, in part, to prevent the disclosure of any more military leaders who illicitly amassed fortunes: The real objective is to conceal their crime of even secretly developing nuclear weapons.

A South Korean media source has recently stated that Yi Yulgok would cry in his grave if he knew that the successive South Korean rulers built up their armed forces under the Yulgok project to provoke war against their fellow countrymen and used the project as an opportunity to illicitly amass fortunes.

The South Korean people strongly denounce the traitors of the nation who are following outside forces, building up the armed forces, and rushing along the road toward a fratricidal war. If the South Korean authorities intend to carry out civilian political policies, they must immediately stop their arms buildup maneuvers aimed at northward invasion and embark on the road toward national unity under the banner of great unity, the 10-point program of great unity of the entire nation.

The present situation on the Korean peninsula demands that our fellow countrymen join forces to deter outside forces' aggression and intervention without pursuing confrontation within the nation and spending the nation's energy in a meaningless internecine war. If the South Korean authorities and military leaders challenge the national aspirations and continuously embark on the road toward war against their fellow countrymen, they will not be able to avoid destruction.

Commentator Denounces ROK 'Arms Buildup'

SK1405141593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 11 May 93

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Antireunification Arms Buildup Maneuvers"]

[Text] All fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas are marching toward reconciliation and unity under the banner of the 10-point program for great unity of the entire nation. However, arms buildup maneuvers designed for confrontation with us still continue in South Korea.

CHUNGANG ILBO, a South Korean paper, reported that the South Korean puppet Navy plans to deploy a 1,400-ton-class submarine capable of launching underwater antiship missiles and torpedoes for actual combat purposes. It also reportedly plans to introduce seven more submarines of this type by 1998, and later the medium-size submarine capable of being loaded with ground and antiaircraft missiles. The puppets raved that this is an expression of their so-called will and that it would bring a fundamental change in the Navy's war potential.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN, a South Korean newspaper, reported on 29 April that the South Korean puppets squandered $2 billion annually for the puppet army's so-called modernization program over the last 20-odd years. This newspaper also reported that a South Korean military commentator, when asked what weapons and equipment the puppet army imports from the United States, said that it imports almost all of them from the United States, ranging from fighter planes, guided missiles, tanks, radars, optical equipment to shovels. He also said that approximately $2 billion—$1.5 billion for arms and $500 million for spare parts—flows into the United States annually.

This clearly shows how much the South Korean puppets are running amok in the arms buildup maneuvers aimed at northward invasion. This also is a vicious challenge to all the fellow countrymen's desire and aspirations for the early realization of the fatherland's reunification through great national unity.

As has already been reported, we adopted the 10-point program of great unity of the entire nation for the reunification of the fatherland, the nation's common program, and announced an appeal to 70 million fellow countrymen at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly. The program can be accepted by all parties, organizations, and fellow countrymen in all walks of life who are working under different systems with different ideas.

All fellow countrymen warmly support and welcome the 10-point program of great unity of the entire nation, which was announced under the grave situation in which black clouds of nuclear war were hovering over their heads, as a great charter for national unity, and they have turned out in the struggle for its realization.

The situation in our country urgently demands that our fellow countrymen stop being hostile to each other, stop the meaningless fights within the nation, and join national forces to stand up against the outside forces' aggression and interference.

Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers are running amok in arms buildup maneuvers, dancing to the tune of its U.S. imperialist masters' maneuvers for a war of northward invasion. This again clearly reveals that the South Korean rulers are antireunification and antinational forces who do not want the reunification of the country through national reconciliation and unity but are embarking on the road of war by intensifying distrust and confrontation.

The South Korean rulers are spreading propaganda that their arms buildup maneuvers are to prevent someone else's provocation. However, this is nothing but a sophism to cover up their dirty colors as vicious warmongers and rationalize their maneuvers for a war of northward invasion. It is none other than the South Korean warmongers who are running amok in provoking a new war.

It is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean warmongers who brought the situation in our country, which had been moving toward detente and peace, to the brink of war by staging the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise. And it is the South Korean rulers who have staged war exercises like Hwarang and Ssangyong almost every day and indulged in military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line and in its vicinity even after the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise ended.

They are babbling about someone else's provocation, even though they are frantically trying to provoke a new war. This is a shameless act, and they are like a thief turning on the victim with a club.

Only a threat of northward invasion, not a threat of southward invasion, exists in our country. The South Korean authorities attempt to rationalize their arms buildup maneuvers with such an act. However, such an attempt will not work, but will only reveal even more their bellicose colors.

Raving about someone else's nonexistent provocation and kicking up new war preparation maneuvers is the same strategy the previous South Korean rulers used. The current rulers in South Korea are following in the footsteps of the previous warmongers.

The South Korean rulers should clearly realize that the road of war and confrontation is a road to self-destruction and should act with discretion. If they are truly interested in the reunification of the fatherland, the South Korean authorities should stop their reckless arms buildup and step forward to the road of national reconciliation and unity to meet all the fellow countrymen's aspirations and demands.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Activists in Japan

SK1505151893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message today to the meeting of Korean young activists in Japan.

President Kim Il-song in the message said that the League of Korean Youth in Japan (Chochong) and the Korean young people in Japan, under the correct guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), have successfully performed the role of the vanguards of the movement of Koreans in Japan with conviction of the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche at all times under difficult working conditions in which divisive and subversive activities of the enemies within and without continued and made big contributions to defending the socialist motherland and carrying forward and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan.

It is the most precious success of Chochong that it has built the stronghold of reliable hardcore of the youth who will steadfastly carry forward the patriotic cause of Chongnyon in whatever storm, with unshaken world outlook, he stressed in the message.

The entire Chochong officials and the young activists should steadily develop in depth the work of firmly establishing the chuche-based ideological system and leadership system in the organisation of the league and ouide the young people of the new generation to add shine through generations to the precious patriotic achievements of Chongnyon made by the preceding generations by uniting in one mind around the leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il, as the first generation of the patriotic work of Chongnyon did, President Kim Il-song said, and went on:

The Chochong officials and young activists should achieve national unity with overseas Korean young men and women including the Japan-resident youths of various strata and actively support and encourage the South Korean youth and students with their just patriotic struggle, thus becoming the model and pioneers for the overseas Korean youth in realizing the 10-point programme for the great unity of the whole nation.

Japanese Lawmaker Urges Data Release on War Draftees

SK1705110693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)—Member of the House of Representatives of Japan Yu Amioka, head of the Japanese side to the Aichi prefectural fact-finding group on forcible drafting of Koreans, and other delegates of the group on April 22 met with officials of the Bureau of Social Assistance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Social Insurance Agency and requested them to open to the public the list of the names of the Korean draftees and investigate the known draftees and sincerely compensate to them, the Tokyo-based Korean News Service reported.

The delegates demanded that the list of the names of 240,000 Korean soldiers and military civilian employees of the old Japanese army clarified by the ministry of health and welfare be opened to the public, that the bereaved families be found out and compensated with sincerity, that the survivors and bereaved families of 2,653 Koreans registered on the list of Koreans in the Hawaii POW camp be verified and compensated, that the account numbers of welfare insurance of 1,235

Koreans registered on the list of the persons insured at the Handa health insurance association of the Nakashima Aircraft Company, Ltd. and insurance payment be investigated and insurance money be paid or compensated and that the whereabouts of the draftees be searched as demanded by their bereaved families.

The delegates urged the officials to make a substantial investigation and sincere compensation to the Korean draftees from the stand of respect for human rights.

Daily Demands Japan 'Stop Stockpiling Plutonium'

SK1505053593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 15 May 93

["NODONG SINMUN Raps Japan's Nuclear Power Ambitions"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—Japan, having brought in top secrecy more than one ton of plutonium from the UK, plans to ship in 26 more tons of it by the end of the 1990s. This eloquently shows what a dangerous extent Japan has gone to in its moves to become a nuclear power, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

Early last year, Japan worked out a plan to secure 400 tons of plutonium in 30 years to come.

Japan's scheme is to stockpile a huge amount of plutonium and make nuclear weapons any moment. Having long since set up a nuclear delivery system and made preparations to manufacture nuclear weapons, Japan has acquired the capacity of producing nuclear weapons any time, once determined.

In case Japan mass-produces nuclear weapons and supplies them to the "self-defence forces" that have begun proceeding overseas in real earnest, the danger will be immeasurable.

Japan's talk about "paceful purposes" and outcries over the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the DPRK are a ruse to conceal its nuclear power ambitions.

If Japan continues to seek nuclear armament, ignoring denunciation by the peaceloving people in Asia and the world, it will bring great disasters on its own head.

The Japanese ruling circles must not pursue nuclear armament and must stop stockpiling plutonium.

Daily Denounces Japan's 'Military Buildup'

SK1705012593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0022 GMT 16 May 93

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May special article: "Japan Should Not Recklessly Run Amok"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The Japanese reactionary forces have followed the U.S. imperialists and have taken a policy of hostility toward our county for generations. They have conducted tricky maneuvers to realize their old dream of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by availing itself of the U.S. imperialists' aggression policy toward Korea and Asia.

While misleading public opinion by interpreting our country's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as a means for avoiding international nuclear supervision and control, the Japanese reactionary ruling class is terribly busy trying to put pressure on us jointly with international reactionaries. This infuriates our people.

As soon as the United States made our fictitious nuclear development an object of criticism with a aim to crush us, the Japanese Government became a shock brigade opposing us, crying that the North's nuclear threat must be blocked.

Japan has uttered suspicions over our nuclear development more than anyone else on the international stage, including the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It has also ran wild taking the initiative in adopting a resolution or the like against our Republic.

As the world knows, the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula has been created by the United States. Based on its strategy for the Asia-Pacific area, the United States has changed South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and provides a severe nuclear threat.

In fact, nuclear weapons are more closely deployed in South Korea than any other place in the world. No other people in the world suffer from a continuing nuclear threat like our people.

In order to resolve the nuclear issue in Korea, the Korean peninsula must be denuclearized by withdrawing U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries ruling class, however, is making a stir with fictitious reports on our nuclear weapons development, without mentioning the U.S. nuclear weapons and the U.S. nuclear threatening maneuvers. Why is this? This is an expression of Japan's vicious policy of hostility toward our Republic. It is aimed at crushing our socialist system as well as preparing a pretext for their acceleration of its military build-up and nuclear armament.

To dominate Asia is Japanese reactionaries' unchanging ambition, which is becoming greedier. Japanese reactionaries are now trying to realize their old dream by any means. They miss the old days when the Japanese imperialists attacked Asian countries and made it their business to exploit and plunder them.

Military force is the basic means that Japanese reactionaries rely upon in realizing their dream. Accordingly, the Japanese ruling class is intensely promoting the military build-up and nuclear armament. Japan is strengthening its aggression forces above all. Through a series of mid-term defense plans, Japan's military forces have been peerlessly strengthened and grown to be capable of fulfilling any kind of war of aggression.

Without being satisfied with this, however, Japanese reactionaries are accelerating the modernization of their self-defense forces and making every effort to increase their ability to attack. In this course, nuclear armament is an important goal.

Japanese reactionaries are trying to appear on the world political stage as a military and nuclear power, commensurate with their nation's economic power.

Japan's nuclear armaments are at a very serious stage. Under the cloak of denuclearization and peace, Japan has secretly increased its nuclear potential. It can become a nuclear power whenever it wants.

Japan has the greatest nuclear potential in the world. It has stockpiled a large amount of plutonium, which is necessary for producing nuclear weapons. While extracting plutonium by using domestic nuclear reprocessing facilities, Japan is also importing it from foreign countries like France and the United Kingdom.

The British magazine OBSERVER reported that Japan has secretly imported enough plutonium from the United Kingdom to make some 100 nuclear bombs. Japan plans to stockpile 400 tons of plutonium, saying that it is inevitable for it to have nuclear weapons and that its current laws allow possession of nuclear weapons.

The Japanese Government is taking various measures to prevent international bodies from controlling its nuclear development. In order to have its production and use of nuclear weapons allowed, Japan has cast dissenting votes or abstained from voting at UN General Assembly meetings on resolutions prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons and resolutions freezing nuclear development.

The Japanese ruling class claimed to support the three-point principle on denuclearization that prohibits production, possession, and introduction of nuclear weapons. However, this three-point principle has become meaningless.

Japan has legalized dispatch of its troops overseas, calling it a UN peacekeeping operation. The Japanese armed forces, which have gained strength in military equipment and in the ability to utilize it, are going to embark on overseas aggression after equipping themselves with nuclear weapons. This is very dangerous.

Our country has been the target of the Japanese armed forces' spearhead of aggression. This is clearly proven by the fact that the Japanese Defense Agency has decided to deploy the core Ground Self-Defense Forces, which had been evenly deployed all over the country, at critical points so that they can be mobilized to handle efficiently a possible emergency on the Korean peninsula.

The Japanese armed forces have been trained for the Korean peninsula's topography and climate for a long time. Various military exercises have also increased their capability to invade Korea again.

Japan is now carrying out a full-scale redeployment of its armed forces to attempt another invasion of Korea. The Japanese ruling class's desire is to make another inroad into Korea and to dominate another broad area of Asia.

In order to guarantee the peace and security of Asia, it is important to block and smash Japan's attempt to become a military power as well as its maneuvers in nuclear armaments.

Asian people are carefully watching Japanese moves.

Daily Views Japanese Remarks on Nuclear Issue

SK1605091093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 16 May 93

["Japan Must Not Act Rashly"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an article today notes that the Japanese reactionaries are getting more greedy in its invariable ambition to dominate Asia. Warning the Japanese ruling circles not to act rashly, the author of the article says:

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are displaying feverish activities to put pressure on the DPRK in collusion with international reactionaries, spreading the false rumour that the DPRK decided to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in order to avoid international supervision and control.

The fuss made by the Japanese ruling circles over the fictitious "nuclear arms development" of the DPRK is an expression of their vicious hostile policy toward the DPRK and is aimed at stifling our socialist system.

It also aims at finding a pretext for stepping up the conversion of Japan into a military power and its nuclear armament.

The Japanese reactionaries scheme to appear in the world political arena as a military power and nuclear power commensurate with their economic potential.

Japan's nuclear armament has reached a very grave stage.

Having increased nuclear potentials in secrecy behind the "non-nuclear" and "peace" curtain, Japan can now become a nuclear power once determined. Japan's nuclear potentials come high on the world's list.

Japan has legalized troop dispatch overseas under the cloak of "U.N. Peacekeeping Operation". It is very dangerous for the Japanese Armed Forces incomparably stronger than the old "imperial army" in military equipment and fire power to embark on the road of overseas aggression with nuclear weapons.

The sharp edge of Japan's Armed Forces is directed against Korea.

To stage a comeback to Korea and conquer the vast expanse of Asia is what the Japanese ruling circles plan.

Frustration of Japan's move to become a military power and nuclear armament is an important requirement for peace and security in Asia.

The Asian people are watching Japan's movements with vigilance. The Japanese ruling circles must not act rashly.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to PLO's 'Arafat

SK1405123393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a solidarity message to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the "week for supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people".

In the message President Kim Il-song said:

Today, the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization are striving vigorously to terminate the Israeli occupation, establish a sovereign state with Jerusalem as its capital and restore the legitimate national rights.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the just cause of the Palestinian people to achieve the country's independence.

Believing that the friendly relations between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Palestinian people greater successes in the struggle to accomplish the national liberation cause.

Friendship Delegation Leaves for China

SK1505113193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—A friendship delegation of the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs led by Deputy General Director Kim Pyong-sung left here today for China. A delegation of the Aomori prefectural solidarity committee for support to Korea's reunification led by Chairman Reitaburo Sagawa, home-visiting groups of Korean students in Japan and the 193rd short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan Friday.

Hwang Chang-yop Returns From India 13 May

SK1705033993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central committee, returned from India by train on 13 May. The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Yang-kon, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and a counselor of the PRC Embassy in our country.

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts 11, 12 May

SK1705030093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met the Indonesian foreign minister, Burkina Faso's external relations minister, Guinea-Bissau's secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the vice foreign minister of Syria on 11 and 12 May while attending a minister-level meeting of the Nonaligned Countries' Standing Committee for Economic Cooperation. Opinions on a series of matters of mutual concern were exchanged at these meetings.

Publishing House Registers Yi In-mo as Journalist

SK1605085993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—A meeting of journalists and editors of the Kum Song Youth Publishing House was held Saturday to register Yi In-mo, the incarnation of faith and will, who was a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, as an honourary journalist.

Kang Chol-pu, director and editor-in-chief of the Kum Song publishing house, in a report said Yi In-mo who remained faithful to the revolutionary principle and constancy to the end even in cruel torture and persecution by the South Korean fascist ruling quarters is a true son of the nation who practically showed how a member of the Workers' Party of Korea faithful to the party and the leader should live and struggle.

He proposed to register Yi In-mo as an honourary journalist of the Kum Song youth publishing house and called for the energetic work to follow him. Speakers at the meeting expressed full support and approval to the proposal to register Yi as an honourary journalist and evinced the joy and pride in conducting writing activities together with the indomitable hero.

At the meeting Yi In-mo was registered as an honourary journalist and a certificate of honourary journalist, letters, souvenirs and books to him were conveyed.

Kim Chong-il Thanks War Veterans for Service

SK1505111993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks to war veterans who are keeping the flowers of revolution in full bloom with loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of devoted service for the homeland and the people like in the days of the war. The war veterans are those at Mangyongdae-tong in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, Hanjong-ri in Pongchon County, South Hwanghae Province, Kumgol in Tanchon City, South Hamgyong Province, Cholwon-up in Cholwon County, Kangwon Province, Chongnam district in Anju City, South Pyongan Province, and at the Kwangmyong craftwork factory in Kosan County, Kangwon Province.

Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks, wedding tables and gifts to youths who were married to disabled soldiers, including Hwang Yong-suk, a worker at the Wiyon sawmill, and Cho Chong-ae, a worker at the Hwagang tobacco farm under the Korea Tobacco General Corp.

His thanks also went to different units and working people including a medical worker at the Kaesong People's Hospital who had done a good job for the society and collective.

KCNA Reviews 15 May Pyongyang Press

SK1505054393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 15 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—Papers here today give frontpage prominence to a message of solidarity sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people".

In connection with the calls issued by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war, NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON carry editorials under the respective titles "Let us all turn out to implement the calls of the party central committee" and "Let us all march forward to glorify the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war, in hearty response to the calls of the party Central Committee".

Given in the press are an account of a meeting of Pyongyang working people to carry through these calls and the report made at the meeting.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks, wedding tables and gifts to young people who were married to disabled soldiers.

The paper says that foreign public circles warmly congratulate Comrade Kim Chong-il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, on his election as chairman of the national defence commission of the democratic people's republic of Korea and the brief biography of Comrade Kim Chong-il was carried by the Indian paper "LANUS TALLI" and magazine "INDIAN PERSONALITY".

"To live and struggle like heroes is important guarantee for defending the banner of socialism" is the headline of an article of the paper.

Algarbe Group for the study of Kimilsongism of Portugal was inaugurated, says the paper.

The paper conveys words of South Korean people eagerly longing for the northern half of the country.

Papers inform the readers of the ceremony held to celebrate the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tongmyong (Ko Chu-mong, the founder of the Koguryo Dynasty) in Pyongyang.

Papers observe day of geological prospecting.

Papers inform the readers that DPRK athletes proved successful at the first East Asian Games.

Seen in the press are a statement issued by the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party on the 13th anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea and a statement issued by a spokesman of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification on the discovery of the bodies of leading members of the general student council of Kyongnam University, South Korea, on the sea.

Printed in papers is an information of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the fatherland denouncing the South Korean authorities' bloody crackdown on progressive students.

Papers give an account of the second session of the 16th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan held to implement the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article on the nuclear arsenal of South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with commentaries on the outburst of the South Korean "foreign minister" describing the "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council on the DPRK as a "peaceful measure" and on the despicable conspiracy between authorities of South Korea and Israel against the DPRK.

Under the bannerline title "U.S. imperialists and their followers should look squarely at the Korean people and act with discretion" NODONG SINMUN conveys world public voices rejecting the "resolution" of the U.N. Security Council on the DPRK.

Appearing in the paper are an account of an international seminar of communist and workers' parties on the present international situation and the validity of Marxism held in India and a joint statement supporting the Korean people's just struggle adopted at the seminar.

The paper comments on Japan's nuclear armament and carries an article titled "terrorism is mode of existence of imperialism."

Papers dedicate articles to "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people."

KCNA Reviews 17 May NODONG SINMUN

SK1705061093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 17 May 93

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to King Harald the Fifth on the national day of the Kingdom of Norway.

The paper prints a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song from participants in the 14th Guyanese national seminar on the chuche idea, an account of the seminar and report delivered there. It informs the readers that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages and letters from different countries congratulating him upon his election as chairman of the National Defence Committee of the DPRK, that a Pakistani magazine carried the gist of his work "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish" and that the chairman of the Tokyo, Japan, society for the study of the works of Kim Chong-il told a reporter that works of Secretary Kim Chong-il indicate the road ahead of mankind.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has led the entire Korean people to uphold their leader and party in any adversity from generation to generation by giving continuity to the proud tradition of single-hearted unity, says an article of the paper.

Edited in the daily are an editorial calling for further exalting the Korean-style socialism with the might of single-hearted unity, upholding the calls of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, accounts of meetings held in various parts of the country to vow to carry out the calls, and of endeavors of working people in various domains of the national economy to create a "speed of the general march of our-style socialism".

It gives an account of talks held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali.

The U.S. imperialists did not cease war exercises and espionage against the North, says the paper.

Published in it are a report that some 3,000 citizens and students in Seoul commemorated the Kwangju resistance and an article calling for the removal of the military dictatorial force in South Korea.

Echoed in the paper are voices of world public denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges' anti-DPRK moves.

The daily runs a commentary hitting out at the talk of the United States and its followers about the "threat from the North."

The paper observes the national day of Norway.

World news of the paper includes reports that Fidel Castro inspected Santiago de Cuba, the general secretary of the French Communist Party appealed for international solidarity to Cuba, the Tanzanian president called for the strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman denounced Britain for inviting Dalai Lama.

It carries an article analysing the growing economic contradictions between the United States and Japan.

* Article Describes Kim Chong-il's Bodyguard

932C0133A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 8 Apr 93 pp F1-F2

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea's Kim Chong-il secretly organized a "secret bodyguard" and has been operating it for some time.

This secret service is called the "216th Unit," named after Kim Chong-il's birthday, that is, the 16th day of the 2d month.

According to information on North Korea obtained recently, the secret bodyguard was organized in late 1991 under Kim Chong-il's secret orders, shortly after the collapse of the Soviet Union and East European socialist countries. Its members number approximately 2,000, and of these about 200 are Kim Chong-il's personal bodyguards who protect him at the closest range. It has been learned that of the 200, 20 learned kung fu at the Chinese temple of Shaolin and are holders of high grades in that martial art; the remaining 180 received special training in Iran.

Reportedly, Kim Chong-il organized his secret service (the 216th Unit) by following the example of Romania's Ceausescu, who raised, trained, and organized orphans into his bodyguard to guard his person.

In fact, Kim Chong-il's bodyguard is mostly made up of graduates of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute and Kang Pan-sok Revolutionary Institute (former Nampo Revolutionary Institute) among orphans of the Korean War and children of bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs. As indicated by their family background, members of the bodyguard lost their parents during the Korean War and hence harbor strong hatred for South Korea and the United States. Kim Chong-il calls them "the sons of the party carrying the pure bloodline of communism."

When selected for the service, members of the secret bodyguard read a written pledge vowing to give their lives for the sake of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. The following is the content of the pledge, which has recently been obtained: "I solemnly pledge to fight with the rock-hard faith that it is an honor to live or even die as a member of the bodyguard to protect and defend the great leader and the dear leader comrade with my life."

After signing the written pledge of loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, they go through a detailed physical examination and receive various kinds of special training in guerrilla operations, airborne operations, marksmanship, martial art, etc. Upon completion of a prescribed training course, they are detailed to their bodyguard duties to protect Kim Chong-il at the closest range.

The reason Kim Chong-il organized this kind of separate secret bodyguard for his own protection is that he feels his personal safety being threatened more than ever before. This is partly because contrary to North Korea's propaganda, dissatisfaction with Kim Chong-il is steadily growing within the party and the military, and partly because food riots break out intermittently in some localities due to the food shortage. This has been substantiated by the fact that North Korean media claim that Kim Chong-il "recently preserved the purity of the party by eliminating the anti-party sectarians within the party," and that Kim Chong-il and Kim Il-song have expanded their personal protection apparatus from a four-tier to a five-tier network.

In the past, in guarding the safety of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, guardsmen from the General Bureau of Security manned the first and second tiers and members of the State Security Department and the Ministry of Public Security manned the third and fourth tiers. But recently, this apparatus has been further divided to tighten up the personal security operation, with core activists of the General Bureau of Security placed on the first tier, those of the State Security Department on the second tier, those of the Ministry of Public Security on the third tier, those of the Civil Defense Department (Worker-Peasant Red Guard) on the fourth tier, and those of the Youth Guard on the fifth tier.

The General Bureau of Security is in charge of the personal protection of Kim Il-song and his son. The forerunner of this bureau was the "Security Command" organized in 1945. The Security Command was expanded and reorganized into the "General Bureau of Security" in April 1983. The second security department of the General Bureau of Security is in charge of Kim Chong-il's personal safety.

South Korea

More on UNSC Resolution on DPRK Nuclear Issue

PRC Said To Suspend Flights to DPRK

SK1505062493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Hong Kong, May 15 (YONHAP)—Signs of a new strain in China-North Korea relations are emerging because China has suspended all civil flights to Pyongyang and North Korea has sharply cut the number of staff at its civil aviation office in Beijing, the MING PAO newspaper reported Saturday. In a dispatch from Beijing, the MING PAO said the strain began to surface after a senior North Korean official with the rank of deputy premier made a secret visit to Beijing several days ago.

The paper said China had halted all flights because North Korea refused to give them permission. North Korean planes continue to fly to Beijing, but their frequency has been reduced sharply, it said.

The staff at the North Korean Civil Aviation Office in Beijing was recently reduced from 17 to three, and most of the North Korean ground staff at Beijing Airport have returned to North Korea. The report said the North Korean official was met at Beijing Airport by Vice Foreign Minister Ziang Enzhu, who had attended an earlier secret meeting between Chinese and North Korean officials on Pyongyang's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The new strain had probably surfaced because the talks for which the Pyongyang official made a secret visit to Beijing had failed to reach a satisfactory outcome, it said.

U.S. Officials 'Want' 21 May Talks

SK1505070093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 15 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea will have high level talks to solve North Korea's nuclear development problem around May 21 in New York, an informed source said Saturday. U.S. officials will have contacts with the vice chief of the North Korea's mission to the United Nations Ho Chong and exchange views on the delegate, agenda, place and date of the talks.

U.S. officials want to hold the talks on May 21, if North Korea accepts it, the source said.

Working level officials of South Korea, the U.S. and Japan held a meeting Friday in New York for consultation on the talks, the source said.

In the talks between Washington and Pyongyang, vice minister level officials will lead the delegations and the U.S. Government hopes that an influential official will head the North Korean delegation, who can convey the true intention of North Korean President Kim Il-song and his heir apparent Kim Chong-il, the source said.

The U.S. officials will assert in the talks that any improvement in relations between Washington and Pyongyang is impossible unless North Korea accepts nuclear inspection and cancels the announcement to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

U.S. Said To Accept Series of Talks

SK1605084993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 16 May 93

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] According to a report from Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN dispatched today from Washington, North Korea has strongly proposed a series of U.S.-North Korean high-level talks, and the United States has decided to accept North Korea's demand.

Citing a U.S. high-ranking official, MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that the United States had originally intended to hold high-level talks with North Korea only once, but has changed its dialogue policy concerning North Korea after accepting North Korean and Chinese demands.

The U.S. official said that the United States will formally inform North Korea of its new policy and exchange a timetable for working-level talks and lists of both sides' delegates around 18 May.

He, however, made it clear that, since the upcoming U.S.-North Korean high-level talks will be held to discuss the nuclear issue only, North Korea's declaration of withdrawal from the NPT will be the only issue discussed at their high-level talks.

U.S. 'Undecided' on Number of Rounds

SK1705010293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 16 (YONHAP)—The United States is expected to meet North Korea for high-level talks as early as this weekend, but it is undecided whether to meet more than once, a well-placed diplomatic source said Sunday.

Washington and Tokyo could continue with follow-up talks, unlike the one shot meeting in January last year, if the United States sees hope on solving North Korea's nuclear situation, the source said. "But if Pyongyang doesn't show signs of accepting U.S. demands, Washington plans to end the high-level talks after just a single meeting," he said.

The two sides, which lack diplomatic relations, are expected to prepare for the direct negotiations early this week. Last time they met at high level was in New York in January 1992 between then-Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Arnold Kanter and North Korean party Secretary for International Affairs Kim Yong-sun.

The source recalled that the United States requires North Korea to return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), submit its suspected Yongbyon nuclear facilities to outside inspection, and to give up its nuclear weapons program.

How far North Korea is willing to meet these three demands will determine whether the United States will agree to follow-up meetings, and in the long run, whether it will improve relations with the communist state. If Pyongyang clearly promises to give up its nuclear program, there will be progress in North Korea-U.S., North Korea-Japan relations, the source said.

Minister: Meeting With U.S. Expected

SK1705113093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1124 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said on Monday that the proposed high-level meeting between the United States and North Korea on the nuclear issue is expected to take place this week. Minister Han said South Korea and the United States have reached a tentative agreement to hold the vice-minister-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang within the week, a source said.

During a closed-door session of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification committee, Han reportedly said the upcoming meeting will become a turning point in the efforts to get the nuclear question resolved.

The minister also said that at the U.S.-North Korea meeting, the United States would fully convey the Seoul government's position to North Korea with regards to the nuclear issue.

When asked by a solon if the government was not willing to handle the nuclear and inter-Korean exchanges issues under the principle of separation of politics from economy, Minister Han said that "it is not that the government rejects separation of politics from economy under all circumstances. But, we simply believe it would be wise for the government to cope with the exchanges issue flexibly depending on a progress in the resoltuion of the nuclear issue," the minister was quoted as saying.

Assembly Committee Adopts Resolution

SK1705113693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1051 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday adopted a resolution calling for the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issues. The resolution, which was referred to the assembly plenary session upon its adoption, urged North Korea to respect what were suggested in a resolution recently adopted by the U.N. Security

Council, and to agree to mutual nuclear inspections between South and North Korea.

"North Korea should agree to mutual inter-Korean inspections based on the joint denuclearization declaration and abandon nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities if only to join in efforts to realize genuine denuclearization of the Korean peninsula," it said. The resolution also urged the Seoul government to employ all available means either through international organizations or direct dialogue with North Korea to get the nuclear question resolved. If North Korea refuses to return to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty to the end, it should be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom, the resolution said.

Envoy Discusses UNSC Resolution

SK1605052893 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 May 93 p 5

["Questions and answers" by Kim Cha-ung, United Nations-based correspondent, and Yu Chong-ha, ROK ambassador to United Nations, at UN Headquarters; date not given—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Since the UN Security Council finalized the resolution draft on North Korea on the afternoon of 10 May and decided to forward it to the vote for adoption on 11 May, Yu Chong-ha, ROK ambassador to the United Nations, revealed the difficult diplomatic process of the past leading to adoption of the resolution on North Korea. He said: I came to this point after going through a very difficult course.

[Kim] What was the most difficult obstacle to the course leading to adoption of the resolution?

[Yu] It was when China, after reading the resolution draft worked out by the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, proposed that instead of adopting the resolution, a statement by the president of the Security Council be issued. China noted that it would agree that the same content of the resolution draft may be carried in the statement in case it is to be issued. We have made every possible effort, together with the United States, to obtain an agreement of the Chinese side. Therefore, such a proposal by China was regarded as a remarkable change in China's attitude, and I was even grateful for this. Being interested in China's proposal, some permanent member nations of the Security Council put forward an opinion favoring this proposal. However, in view of the fact that North Korea's decision for withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] will be effectuated on 12 June, we felt that we should not idly remain merely in again adopting the president's statement which has no binding force. By consulting with the U.S. side, we decided to push for adoption of the resolution. This was the most difficult task. In addition to this, there were a few difficult occasions but fortunately we were able to overcome them each time.

[Kim] You did not accept China's proposal and pushed for adoption of the resolution. Does this mean that you were ready even to cope with China's veto?

[Yu] No. Through constant contacts with China, we came to believe that China would not exercise a veto even if we push for adoption of the resolution.

In fact, we, including the United States and others, have been constantly in agony as to whether we should bring China to join the Security Council's steps against North Korea by accepting Chinese proposal for adopting the statement or we should push for adoption of the resolution, even if China's abstention is likely. This was an issue related to matter of choice as to whether we should choose an easy way to go or a difficult way in accordance with the principle. After such agony, we drew a conclusion that only adoption of the resolution, which has the binding force, was the way to solve North Korea's nuclear issue.

[Kim] Were not there any move of the Chinese side to amend the content of the resolution draft?

[Yu] Yes, there was. Knowing that the determination of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia to push for adoption of the resolution is firm, China attempted to "dilute" [mulul tada] the resolution draft. In particular, China attempted to amend the Article No. 5 which stipulated the "additional measures." However, we did not compromise with it to the end. This was shown by the passage of the text of the resolution draft nearly intact.

The Article No. 5 of the resolution draft opened a way for the Security Council to take economic sanctions against North Korea in the event that North Korea does not comply with the Council's demand. This article constitutes the core element of the current resolution draft.

[Kim] What is your view on criticism that you have unilaterally excessively driven North Korea to a corner?

[Yu] Such criticism is groundless. In spite of adoption of the current resolution draft, North Korea has a way to retreat. That is high-level U.S.-North Korea talks. I believe that the adoption of the resolution will rather help create circumstances favorable for negotiations with North Korea.

Paper: Relocation of U.S. Embassy 'Not Likely'

SK1505061193 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 93 p 15

[Text] The U.S. Embassy, just like the U.S. base in Yongsan, is not likely to be relocated.

The U.S. Embassy in the ROK has promised to look for a new building for its relocation before 1995, but said on 14 May: At present, we are not considering the relocation of the U.S. Embassy at 82-1 Sejong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul. Accordingly, the relocation plan of the two U.S.

facilities, which was aimed at promoting ROK-U.S. relations at the beginning of the Sixth Republic in 1988, has indeed been returned to the starting point.

The U.S. Embassy has put off its relocation plan because it is only two years away from the day when it should move to another building and because of its lack of funds.

Concerning this, the ROK Foreign Ministry and Seoul City Government said: We have not yet learned from the U.S. Embassy anything concerning its relocation since we signed an agreement in 1990. Also, there is no foundation for us to forcibly ask the U.S. Government to relocate its embassy in terms of the character of the agreement.

Ko Kon, mayor of Seoul city, and Ivan Selin, under secretary for management of the U.S. Department of State, signed an agreement on the exchange of property on 3 July 1990. According to this agreement, Seoul City has promised to provide the U.S. Government with the land of the former Kyonggi Girls High School (4,566 pyong—1 pyong equals 3.3 sq meters) for the relocation of its embassy. Instead, the U.S. Government has promised to provide Seoul City with the land of the U.S. Cultural Center (600 pyong) at Ulchi-ro 1 Ka, some embassy residences at Songhyondong (567 pyong), and 3.9 billion won, which is the difference between the two prices of the Kyonggi Girls High School and the abovementioned U.S. properties in Seoul.

At that time, the ROK and U.S. Governments signed a memorandum of understanding on the relocation of the U.S. base in Seoul, saying that its relocation plan will be completely realized before the end of 1996. However, they enacted a provision of the agreement saying that "the U.S. Government should make every effort to build a new building for its embassy operation within five years from the day it exchanged its properties with the ROK Government."

Regarding this, relevant Foreign Ministry and Seoul City Government officials, who signed the agreement at that time, said that "because the U.S. Government strongly refused to set a deadline for its relocation, we signed the agreement in the limit that we just call on it to look for a new building for its embassy. Therefore, the time and scale of the relocation is totally dependent on the U.S. Government's determination."

'Delay' of Relocation Criticized

SK1505035893 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 93 p 13

[By correspondent Kim Ui-kyom]

[Text] The U.S. does not show any sign of relocating the U.S. Embassy, which is located in the middle of Sejong Street. This is due to U.S. financial problems and the U.S.-ROK unequal contract condition.

Because the U.S. Government, suffering from enormous financial deficits, does not give priority to the issue of relocating the U.S. Embassy, it seems that the relocation of the U.S. Embassy will not be considered for a considerable period.

Shortly after the advent of the Sixth Republic in 1988, the issue of relocating the U.S. Embassy building, which has been used gratis since 1968, has emerged. Because opinion has sternly denounced the United States for gratuitously using the U.S. Embassy building for 20 years, the No Tae-u Government mapped out a policy on receiving appropriate rent and notified the U.S. Embassy of this fact. The U.S. side asked the ROK Government to allow the U.S. to purchase a site to build a new embassy in return for agreeing to pay rent.

The U.S. demand is based on its view that, under the circumstances in which anti-U.S. sentiment is mounting, the U.S. Embassy site, situated in the middle of Seoul and even in front of the Government Integrated Building, is contrary to the Korean people's feeling. However, because the U.S. Government would have to pay all relocation expenses, fixing a relocation date seemed to be a heavy burden to the U.S. Government.

On the premise that the U.S. Embassy should be relocated to the former Kyonggi Girls' High School site, the U.S. Embassy negotiated with Seoul City for a long time. However, a treaty or memorandum under international law was not concluded.

A clause related to the relocation was included in "the lease contract" of the U.S. Cultural Center. The lease contract of the U.S. Cultural Center is a supplementary document of the property exchange contract concluded in July 1990. As a result, a juridical promise level on relocation was extremely weakened.

Sin Song-ho, Seoul City financial agent, and (Robert) of the U.S. Embassy were in charge of concluding the lease contract. Strictly speaking, the promise on relocation is nothing but a matter of civil affairs. Regarding the date of relocation, the background for the delay in the relocation date has been learned.

The third clause of the lease contract stipulates: The U.S. Government should make all efforts to complete the construction of a new U.S. Embassy within five years. If a new U.S. building is not completed within five years and if the U.S. Government asks for prolonging the completion of the U.S. Embassy, both sides can agree to prolong the lease contract according to reasonable conditions.

Thus, given the lease contract, "negotiations between the countries" which were begun on the premise of embassy relocation were degraded to "negotiations between individuals." As a result, the U.S. side gets out of the burden that the U.S. Embassy should be relocated absolutely. The ROK side's right calling for relocation is weakened.

Seoul City and Foreign Ministry officials said: Because the contract was concluded based on trust between the two countries, the U.S. should reveal a tangible attitude toward the relocation of the U.S. Embassy.

Japanese Businesses Prepare for DPRK Ties

SK1505022493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (YONHAP)—Japan is gearing up to do business in North Korea, preparing for a breakthrough in the normalization talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang and relations between Pyongyang and Washington after the nuclear problem is solved. The talks have been stalled since November last year. At the center of the preparations is "the Northeast Development Association," which encompasses a number of big-name companies and political groups such as the Japan Socialist Party and Japanese Communist Party, a western diplomat familiar with Japanese business in North Korea said Friday. The association has the full backing of former prime minister Noboru Takeshita, he said.

Marubeni Corp. and Mitsui and Co. have conducted a feasibility study for Pyongyang, building close relations with high-ranking North Korean officials and giving them financial assistance, to open a door into North Korea. A Japanese Government official who attended the program management committee meeting for the development of the Tumen River Basin in Pyongyang on May 9-10 was quoted as saying that he had had an impression in Pyongyang that North Korea was much interested in developing the river basin and willing to resolve the nuclear matter peacefully.

The diplomat forecast that Japan would increasingly venture into North Korea. He quoted the Japanese official as saying that he expected the North to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, accept nuclear inspections and ultimately give up its nuclear development program if the United States promised to normalize ties, end the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit" and permit inspections on U.S. bases in the South. Meanwhile, Japan is planning a super-high-speed railway linking the Tuman River, Siberia and Europe, informed sources said.

NSP: DPRK Holds 441 From South Against Will

SK1505022993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea is holding 441 South Koreans captive and the government is seeking their release, but South Korea won't hand back any more North Koreans held here, Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), said on Friday. "Since there should basically be inter-Korean exchanges in the humanitarian area in order to get them back, the government has been working hard to realize exchanges in the humanitarian sector on a priority basis," the NSP chief told the National Assembly Defense Committee.

Asked if North Koreans who have not renounced communism would be sent back, he said the government would not permit their return because Yi In-mo's repatriation was propagandized as a "victory of socialism" and Pyongyang didn't change its attitude. Kim said the North is holding 12 people from an airliner that was hijacked to the North in 1969, and the 20-man crew of a naval ship seized in June 1970.

The NSP director also said NSP officials who visited government offices in breach of his instructions had been disciplined. "I can tell you that in the future there will be no visits to administration offices by my men, except when there is a need for formal cooperation," he said.

On spying by the South Korean Choson (Korea) Workers' Party, Kim said this was no time to make the case public because much more clandestine investigation was needed to round up all of the members of the spy ring. Kim said his agency should retain its investigative function as the experience and professionalism of the NSP enriched the area of anti-communism.

Seoul May Include North in Dumping Inquiry

SK1705082293 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 May 93 p 3

[Text] The ROK Government originally planned to jointly investigate with Japan the actual status of Russia's dumping nuclear waste into the East Sea. Since the investigation area covers North Korea as well, the government is working out ways to have North Korea participate in the joint investigation in order to successfully and effectively conduct the investigation.

A government official said on 17 May : "North Korea's economic marine zone is one of the areas in the East Sea where Russia dumps its nuclear waste. It is meaningless to conduct the investigation while excluding North Korea's economic marine zone." He added: "Our government plans to officially propose in an ROK-Russia joint meeting in Moscow on 25 and 26 May that North Korea be included as a member of the joint investigation team."

This official said: "Some fear that if we include North Korea in the joint investigation team, North Korea may use the investigation as a propaganda opportunity to benefit it." It is inevitable, however, to have North Korea participate in the joint investigation in order to carry out the perfect investigation. He added: "We will decide on how to approach North Korea after consulting with Russia."

This official said: "The priority agenda items for the upcoming meeting in Moscow will include the formation of the joint investigation committee including the ROK, Japan, and Russia. It will also include the former Soviet Union's dumping of poisonous gas into the East Sea."

Kazakhstan Hires Hanhwa Group as Economic Advisers

SK1505020393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Kazakhstan has hired the Hanhwa Group of South Korea to advise it on its economic infrastructure, a group spokesman said Saturday. Under the contract, signed by Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev Friday and Hanhwa Group chairman Kim Song-yon, Hanhwa will advise the Almaty government on industrial structure, foreign exchange, trade, finance, taxation, and privatization.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che and researchers of the Korea Development Institute will work with Hanhwa to prepare a report for Kazakhstan after August. Nazarbayev called for Hanhwa to investment in his country after it had finished feasibility studies on petrochemical, financial, machinery, electronic communications, and exchange sectors begun two months ago.

Businessmen Not Invited to SRV Luncheon

SK1705131593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Some of Korea's leading businessmen are nursing wounded egos because they were not invited to a lunch for the Vietnamese prime minister hosted by the president last week. Feeling snubbed are the heads of Hyundai, Daewoo and Sunkyong, who have managed to upset the occupant of Chongwadae [presidential offfices] with their behaviour.

Chongwadae denies that President Kim Yong-sam singled them out for exclusively tough audits, and over the news that senior presidential secretary for economic affairs Pak Chae-yun will be helmsman for the five-year new economic plan instead of the cabinet. [sentence as received] But some giant groups have longer faces and more reason to be on tenterhooks than others because of the "unsatisfactory" past of their leaders in the eyes of Chongwadae.

Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong ran a dirty race against Kim for the presidency, and has been keeping a very low profile since his disasterous showing in December. In the same race, Daewoo chairman Kim U-chung once stirred up trouble by airing his political ambition during the presidential election and is now walking on eggshells. Sunkyong chairman Chae Chong-hyon, the third man who didn't come to lunch, has been embarrased by his son's alleged smuggling of money into America (his son's wife is former President No Tae-u's daughter) and is dogged by controversy over his winning the second mobile telecommunications project while No was in office.

Sources at Daewoo, which as Korea's most active investor in Vietnam could have expected to have lunch with the Vietnamese prime minister, say they were surprised at the rebuff. Sunkyong was equally perplexed. It isn't a big player in the indo-Chinese country, but cautiously admits that recent events may be to blame for its "uncomfortable" relationship with Chongwadae.

But what has really got the attention of the business world is that the officials at economic ministries are doing little despite the rapid approach of the May 28 deadline for the final blueprint of five-year economic plan. With many in business and government circles saying that the economic scenario will be the brainchild of the economic team in presidential secretariat, business leaders, especially those out of favor with Chongwadae, cannot help being edgy when they think of what the future may hold for them. But most sources say the government will draw a clear line between public and private matters now that the business community is trying hard to reform itself.

DPRK Envoy's 'Distorted' Remarks to PRC Noted

SK1605065493 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 93 p 2

[From the "Reporter's Memobook" column, entitled "North Korean Ambassador to China," by Beijing-based correspondent Pak Sung-chun]

[Text] A news conference held in the North Korean Embassy in Beijing causes considerable embarrassment to foreign correspondents, because North Korean Ambassador to China, Chu Chang-chun, makes "distorted and violent" remarks too often. The news conference held on 13 May was not an exception.

Ambassador Chu said, "The so-called resolution on the DPRK was adopted by the UN Security Council on 11 May in spite of the opposition of many countries."

Thus, he began the news conference by ignoring the fact that the UN Security Council draft resolution was passed without any opposition with 13 nations in favor and two nations—China and Pakistan—abstaining. After a moment, he expressed China's abstention as "opposition." He stated that "China opposed the adoption of the resolution on the DPRK at the current UN Security Council because China called for DPRK-U.S. negotiations and negotiations between the DPRK and International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] for solution of the nuclear problem." As long as North Korea's nuclear issue is concerned, China consistently stressed that "this issue is one between the DPRK and the United States, between the DPRK and IAEA and between North and South of Korea." However, he nimbly omitted the portion, "the issue between North and South Korea," thus simply distorting the truth.

Moreover, such violence of words used by Ambassador Chu is not limited only to theoretical controversy. When a Western journalist asked a question concerning the future prospect of North Korea-China relations in connection with the fact that China merely abstained instead of exercising a veto, he made preposterous and fantastic answers. He said:

It is the United States which caused the current nuclear problem; it is the United States which complicated the problems, and it is the United States which brought the problem to the UN Security Council. Therefore, you reporters should ask questions in denunciation of the United States' unjust act. Nevertheless, how come you ask such strange [koesanghan] questions about future DPRK-China relations and so forth?

Ambassador Chu's news conference "approached the climax" when another Western reporter asked about the results of councillor-level talks between North Korea and the United States which were held recently in Beijing.

He stated: Since the talks have ended, you should make a judgment by yourself. If you want to know more about them, you should ask the Americans.

His answers were available after being recorded by Western reporters because ROK reporters in Beijing were not allowed to attend the news conference held in the North Korean Embassy.

The distortion and violence of his remarks were translated into English and Chinese. The Korean reporters, who fully understand the meaning of the words expressed by him, can hardly repress a sense of embarrassment as fellow countrymen.

Hong Kong Card Bearers Allowed No-Visa Entry

SK1505032293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Bearers of Hong Kong certificates of identity [CI] will be allowed entry without visas for stays not exceeding 15 days beginning next month, sources at the foreign and transportation ministries said on Saturday. The decision is part of the government's policy to positively induce foreign tourists for the Taejon expo, opening in August, and "visit Korea" year in 1994.

Previously, only British citizens of Hong Kong were allowed to stay in Korea for periods of 15 days or less. Hong Kong certificates of identity are issued to those who have lived in Hong Kong for a minimum of seven years. Of the total Hong Kong population of 5.7 million, 1.2 million carry CI's. Those bearing documents of identity (DI), issued to people living in Hong Kong for at least one year, will have to obtain visas as now for visits to Korea as they are considered to have no nationality.

Peruvian President To Visit Seoul 2-4 Jun

SK1505031993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori will visit South Korea on June 2-4 at the invitation of President Kim Yong-sam, a presidential spokesman announced Saturday. In the first Seoul-Lima summit, the two heads are expected to discuss current international affairs and ways to boost bilateral friendly ties and economic cooperation.

Korea established diplomatic relations with the South American country in April 1963. Exports to Peru were 78 million U.S. dollars last year while imports totaled 115 million dollars.

Coordination Talks With Australia Set for 17 May

SK1505031693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia hold their sixth policy coordination talks in Seoul on Monday, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. Sin Ki-pok, assistant foreign minister, and his Australian counterpart, Ric Smith, will exchange views on North Korea's nuclear situation and other political developments on the Korean peninsula, Asia-Pacific economic changes and bilateral relations, ministry officials said. Seoul and Canberra normalized relations in 1962.

Defense Meeting With France Opens in Seoul

SK1505063293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0553 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea and France will ink a scientific and technological data and scientist exchange pact and discuss mutual protection of military secrets and cooperation in arms acquisition and defense industries at a meeting opening in Seoul on Monday, the Defense Ministry announced over the weekend. Second Assistant Defense Minister Pak Ung will represent Korea at the four-day meeting and Lt. Gen. Bernard Retat, head of the external cooperation department of the Defense Ministry, will head the French delegation.

The bilateral meeting is the first since the two nations concluded a defense industry and logistics cooperation agreement in March last year. Just a month before this agreement, which paved the way for Korea to reduce its reliance on the United States for its weapons systems, Seoul concluded a contract to purchase 948 Mistral surface-to-air missiles for 138.7 billion won (173 million U.S. dollars) from France.

Kim Rules Out Probe Into Kwangju Incident

SK1505020093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, saying he believes that there should be no political vendettas in this country, has ruled out a further investigation and punishment of those responsible for the bloody suppression of the Kwangju movement 13 years ago. Kim reiterated his belief Friday while commenting on demands by the opposition Democratic Party and organizations in Kwangju that the government undertake another probe to find out who was responsible for the shooting and killing of demonstrators on May 18, 1980, a presidential aide said.

In addition, Kim said there was no need for holding public hearings or forming a special committee to investigate possible irregularities in the administration of former president No Tae-u. In an interview with the HANGYORE SINMUN on the occasion of the paper's fifth anniversary, Kim said he would not consider replacing Prime Minister Hwang In-song for his controversial remark that the Dec. 12, 1979, military "couplike" incident was not illegal.

"I have pointed out the mistake in Prime Minister Hwang's remark myself," Kim told the paper. "And that was why I let the presidential spokesman clarify (my) position on the matter." Kim expressed hope that the nation would now understand it since the Prime Minister had himself offered public apologies several times.

Kim also damped speculation that he was about to reshuffle his cabinet by saying that although there were a number of ministers who had committed gaffes since his cabinet was launched, he was confident they would not betray the expectations of the people in the future. "You eliminate the opposing forces in a revolution, but in reform you have to embrace everything," Kim said. "You should not alienate those who were active in the past (administrations). "Anyone who agrees with our reform program, has to be allowed to take part in the effort," Kim said.

With regard to the Kwangju movement, Kim said a considerable amount of truth had been uncovered and some facts were still being unravelled. "It is time now for us to move on, letting history take over the investigative role," he said.

In this connection, Kim has ordered government officials to carry out the plans he promised in his statement Thursday. He gave this instruction in a meeting of senior presidential secretaries on Friday. Kim told them that they should do their utmost to help Kwangju citizens heal the wounds inflicted on them 13 years ago, according to presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae.

President Discusses Sixth Republic 'Irregularities'

SK1505115893 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 93 p 1

[Report on interview with President Kim Yong-sam by HANGYORE SINMUN Editor in Chief Kim Chung-pae on 14 May; place not given]

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam has stated that it is not necessary to establish hearings on the Sixth Republic or a special committee to investigate irregularities of the Sixth Republic.

In a special interview by HANGYORE SINMUN Editor-in-Chief Kim Chung-pae held on 14 May on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of this newspaper's founding, 15 May, President Kim said: "The new government's efforts to drive out irregularities and corruption is not a rite of passage taking place in the early days of a new government. They will continue during my term in office. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish hearings or a special committee.

When asked whether he would replace Prime Minister Hwang In-song, who had created a controversy by saying that the 12 December [1979] situation was legal, President Kim said: "I pointed out that some of his remarks were wrong. I had the Chongwadae [presidential office] spokesman express my view on this." He also said: "Prime Minister Hwang himself openly apologized on several occasions. Therefore, I hope, the controversy will be brought to an end."

He also rejected the rumors on a partial cabinet reshuffle by saying: "I know some ministers have made mistakes. I believe they will work well over time to meet people's expectations."

He also said: "In a revolution, one can reject any opponent. However, as far as reforms are concerned, one should pursue reforms with everyone." He added: "One must not look down upon anyone simply because he has ties with the past regimes. One must allow anyone to join the reforms if he sympathizes with the reformist policies."

Concerning his "special statement on the 18 May Kwangju democratization movement," he said: "I know some people are dissatisfied with the statement. The vicious cycle of hatred and conflicts must end." He added: "I hope Kwangju citizens will accept my sincere advice: Let us courageously forgive and achieve reconciliation but let us not forget."

Regarding the request that at least the reason for guns being fired in Kwangju should be disclosed, President Kim said: "The truth of the Kwangju democratization movement has been disclosed to a great extent. Some controversies that have been explained insufficiently are now clarified clearly one after another." He added: "We must leave the task of inquiring into the Kwangju democratization movement to history. We must walk toward the future."

Regarding presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae's remarks describing "the 12 December uprising as an incident like a military coup against one's seniors," President Kim said: "That announcement has expressed my intention to have doubtful points explained since I do not want the history of our unfortunate past to remain as an obstacle to our road ahead." Regarding a correspondent's question on if the words "incident like a military coup" can be interpreted into "a military coup," Kim Yong-sam mentioned "he hoped people would accept spokesman Yi's expression as is."

He said: "I will put a real-name deposit system in practice before the end of my term of office as I promised during the last election campaign, and I will have elections for local government heads be held no later than 1995.

When asked about his policy on plutocrats, President Kim said: "It is true that plutocrats have greatly contributed to national economic growth. Under the current situation in which international competition is very keen, however, it is hard to say financial combines are absolutely efficient." He added: "In order to compete with world leading enterprises, our business groups have to specialize their businesses and adopt a professional management system. It is also imminent for business groups to promote distribution of their ownership and to transform themselves into the people's enterprises."

Regarding the National Teachers Trade Union issue, President Kim said: "The government is approaching the issue on the line of alleviating hardships caused in the past. I hope, however, that the members of the teachers union will display their wisdom and spirit to change itself in accordance with the people's emotion and to find a practical method for resolving the issue in accordance with reality."

Kim Urges Active Approach for Public Officials

SK1705100793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0932 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Monday public officials should be more positive in handling their respective duty affairs. "I hear that public officials are very passive in handling civil petitions and other duties in a move to protect their positions without getting involved in troubles," Kim said.

At a meeting of "mid-term check of 100-day new economy plan," the president said that government offices should execute the plan fairly so that they won't incur the criticism that they handle it in a way that benefits their offices. He said the new economic plan may be supplemented should there be such need. "But, it is not basically advisable to make a basic amendment to it because the plan is an economic blueprint good for the next five years," President Kim said. The president also called for firm steps to stabilize prices. He asked economic ministers to re-examine if they are not going easy with respect to the price issue.

The Chongwadae [presidential offices] meeting was attended by all cabinet members and some 250 representatives of workers, farmers, fishermen, housewives, the press, political parties and social organizations. In a report at the meeting, deputy prime minister and economic planning minister Yi Kyong-sik said consumer prices increased 3.7 percent and producers prices 1.3 percent as of May 5 this year.

If the same trend goes on, it appears difficult for the government to achieve the goal to peg consumer prices down to 4 to 5 percent this year. Yi said that thanks to the 100-day plan, an atmosphere has been fostered for the hitherto dormant Korean economy to become a "moving economy." "But, business recovery could be physically felt beginning after the second half of this year," he said.

Kim Supporters Criticize Kim Chong-pil Remark

SK1705092193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0826 GMT 17 May 93

[By Kim Myong-chol]

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Ruling Democratic Liberal Party executive chairman Kim Chong-pil's defense of the "military revolution" that toppled the government in 1961 sent ripples through the political world on Monday. Kim, mastermind of the "revolution" with then-Gen. Pak Chong-hui, told an awards ceremony on Sunday that Pak had opened a new era in Korean history.

Employing a theory of traditional poetry, he said that history was written by men who follow the path of "introduction, development, turn and conclusion..." "Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u developed (what Pak introduced) and tilled the soil for President Kim Yong-sam's reforms," Kim said.

The No. 2 man in the ruling party suggested that the first civilian government in 32 years is a continuation of the military governments of Pak, Chon and No, contradicting President Kim's own view of his government. President Kim has not said how he views Pak's coup, but he has called the student uprising on April 19, 1960, "a democratic revolution" and the mutiny on Dec. 12, 1979, "a coup-like incident. "His view of Pak's coup can be easily inferred from his eulogy of the uprising that gave birth to the democratic government that Pak toppled.

President Kim's followers say Kim Chong-pil's remark "resists the trend of history" and was "an unnecessary remark made while reviewing Korea's modern history." But the president's staff are taking a wait-and-see attitude, seemingly because of chairman Kim's position in the ruling party and the sensitive nature of his remark.

After Monday's cabinet meeting, presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae told reporters there had been no discussion of Kim's remark. "I myself am not in a position to comment on the Democratic Liberal Party chairman's remark. Moreover, I don't know much about his remark."

But the opposition Democratic Party [DP], which has lost the political initiative to the ruling camp as a result of President Kim's reform program, is making the most of the remark and Prime Minister Hwang In-song's recent parliamentary defense of the 1979 coup-like incident to mount a political offensive against the government. Saying that chairman Kim was resisting President Kim's reforms, the opposition demanded on Monday that President Kim reveal his view of the May 16 coup and called for chairman Kim to retire from politics.

DP chairman Yi Ki-taek told reporters that although President Kim claimed his administration was based on the Kwangju democratic movement, it was the successor to Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u according to chairman Kim's theory. "Wasn't it people of the past military governments who helped elect President Kim?" Yi asked.

One possible reason for Kim's remark is that after President Kim called the 1979 incident a sort-of-coup he wanted to stop his own coup from being called a coup. As a leader of the May 16 military coup d'etat, he may have wanted to warn the government before it denounced his coup and himself.

"I simply told my view that during the 5,000-year history of Korea one era has been linked to another. Looking back on modern history, we can see that one era is introduced and developed for a turn toward a conclusion," Kim told a staff meeting on Monday. "I meant that now is the time for the people to unite behind President Kim Yong-sam's reform program to develop history."

'Majority' Supports Kim Yong-sam Reforms

SK1705092293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Two out of three people want the reforms to continue and think they can revitalize the economy, according to a poll Monday. A majority say the government efforts for economic recovery, particularly the 100-day plan for a "new economy," are a positive sign and they expect the plan to revitalize the will of entrepreneurs and workers to boost the economy, according to the Korea gallup poll.

Of 1,500 people over 20 years old questioned from May 5 to 7 nationwide, 61.7 percent of the respondents said the government should push ahead with the strong reforms since the.7 percent said they knew about it, and 95.2 percent of this group gave it a positive evaluation, saying "the government is exerting efforts for economic revitalization." With regard to expectations for the plan, 86.3 percent said "it could help revitalize the will of enterprises," while 84.7 percent answered "it is contributing to stimulating the desire for work." In addition, 89.2 percent said "the plan will help economic revitalization."

While 80.3 percent called for stepped-up relaxation of red tape in economic activities, 76.3 percent said they felt a change in the consciousness and actions of public officials. Asked about the "pain-sharing" espoused by President Kim Yong-sam for revitalizing the economy, 90.3 percent said they "sympathize with it" and 57.1 percent were "participating."

In a question of who should play the most pivotal role in making the campaign succeed, 38.6 percent answered "public officials," 24.5 percent "entrepreneurs" and 18.7 percent "workers. " Moreover, 95.1 percent said they expected the economy to get better in the next five years. Asked which fields of the seven-point tasks of the 100-day plan the government is putting primary emphasis, 33.9 percent answered "reformation of consciousness for public officials" and 21.8 percent "economic revitalization."

Defense Ministry Clerks Transferred to Front Line

SK1505032193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry will transfer some 180 enlisted clerks from the ministry and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to front-line units next week because their assignments are wrong for their military occupational specialties, sources said Saturday. In its inspection of the ministry in March, the Board of Audit and Inspection found the illegal assignments and told the ministry to rectify them.

Ministry inspectors confirmed in April that some enlisted men were assigned jobs that had nothing do to with their specialty. Among those to be transferred to front-line units are called-up reservists who are physically fit for active duty but were wrongly put on reserve status in the draft physical examination, they said.

Most of the soldiers have driver specialties but are working as clerks at the ministry and its agencies in the capital area. They are mostly the sons of former and current government officials or retired generals, the sources said. The ministry has decided that the drivers of Navy and Air Force generals at the ministry must return to their units.

Ministry Announces End of Some Military Drills

SK1705091093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Practical parts of the military training at high schools will be abolished in 1994, two years ahead of the date envisaged under the sixth educational curriculum plan, Education Ministry officials said Monday. The high school military drills to be abolished include bayonet training, field hygiene and first-aid, and hand-to-hand combat. They were introduced in 1969. The training hours will be halved to one hour from two hours per week accordingly, the officials said.

NSP: Novelist Received $250,000 From DPRK

SK1405124693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1127 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) reported on Friday evening that novelist Hwang Sok-yong received 250,000 dollars in an operation fund from North Korea around the middle of last December when he was staying in the United States. The NSP said that a preliminary investigation showed that Hwang made a leading role in the formation of Pomminnyon or the Pan-National Alliance for the Unification of the Fatherland on a meticulous scenario wrought by North Korea.

By assuming the duty of spokesman for the alliance, he had acted in line with the North's southward policies by, for instance, praising Kim Il-song and demanding the repeal of the National Security Law, it said. According to the NSP, Hwang visited North Korea five times in March 1989, Spetmeber 1989, August 1990, December 1990 and January 1991, during which he met Kim Il-song seven times.

After he moved to the United States in November 1991, he wrote a story about atrocious acts committed by American soldiers during the Korean war and later asked Pyongyang for 300,000 dollars. When Han Si-hae, vice chairman of the North's Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, visited the U.S. to attend a U.N. assembly last December, he met Hwang and gave him 250,000 dollars for use in "cultural programs."

With the money, the NSP said, Hwang founded the Institute for East Asian culture with the duty of turning second-generation Korean residents in the U.S. pro-North Korean. Even before he returned to Seoul on last April 27, Hwang sent a message to Kim Il-song to inform him of his plan to return to Seoul, the NSP said. The NSP turned Hwang's case over to the Seoul district prosecutor's office on charges of National Security Law violation.

Ministry Says Rice Consumption Declines Again

SK1705071793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Storehouses bulge with more rice every year despite smaller crops because people eat less rice every year, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Monday. Rice consumption will be 37.55 million sok (192.22 million bushels) this year, down 2.1 percent from 38.37 million sok last year, according to the ministry.

Per capita consumption (except for processed foods) will shrink 2.4 percent to 110.2 kilograms from 112.9 kilograms in 1992. This is down 16.8 percent from 132.4 kilograms in 1980, the ministry said, adding that it might soon be under 100 kilograms.

Koreans are eating less rice because of a shift in dietary habits, but more rice is used in processed foods. The rice harvest was 37.02 million sok last year, down 1 percent from 37.39 million sok a year earlier. The rice stockpile was 13.88 million sok as of the end of October last year, which represents 37.5 percent of production.

The ministry estimates the stockpile at 13.35 million sok at the end of October this year, down 529,000 sok from the previous year. The ministry plans to dispose of the stored rice, especially the tongil strain, to distillers and processed food makers to help reduce the huge cost of storing the rice, but is having difficulty getting rid of it.

Unions Demand 10-Percent Pay Raises

SK1305081193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—Most unions in large companies are demanding pay hikes of around 10 percent this year, down from previous years because of the current social atmosphere. As employers plan to offer them from nothing to 3 percent, pay negotiations are expected to be difficult this year.

This is despite an April agreement between the Korea Employers' Federation and Federation of Korean Trade Unions to keep pay rises between 4.7 percent and 8.9 percent. The Hyundai Motor Co. Union is demanding 16.5 percent, Hyundai Precision and Industrial Co. Union, 18.2 percent, Hyundai Pipe Co. Union, 15.3 percent, and Hyundai Wood Industry Co. Union, 20.1 percent. Other Hyundai company unions are pressing for around 10 percent. The Lucky-Goldstar group's unions are demanding between 9.79 percent and 11.6 percent.

More ambitious, the Daewoo Motor Co. Union wants 19.49 percent, Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Co. Union, 14.74 percent, Daewoo Electronics Co. Union, 30.72 percent, and Orion Electric Co. Union, 29.55 percent. As high as they are, these demands are lower than last year. The Hanjin Group's unions are demanding between 8.7 percent and 12.9 percent. The Sunkyong, Ssangyong, Hanhwa and Kolon Unions did not make their demands yet.

Exchange Bank Chairman Resigns at Board Meeting

SK1405060093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Kim Chae-ki resigned after five weeks as president of the Korea Exchange Bank at a board meeting on Friday, saying he had decided to enter politics instead. The ruling Democratic Liberal Party will make him chief of the Sodaemoon-B district chapter in Seoul, informed sources said. Kim, who took the position April 8, is a younger brother of the late Rep. Kim Chae-kwang, who was chief of the district for a long time.

* Conglomerates Enter Health Service Industry

932C0131A Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Apr 93 p 26

[Text] Conglomerates, such as Hyundai, Samsung, and Daewoo, have secured an unrivaled position in the medical service industry also.

According to recent data collected by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, in addition to the hospitals currently operated by these three conglomerates, the Doosan group is constructing a general hospital with 500 beds in Pundang, and the Hanjin group is pushing ahead with the construction of an Inha University annex hospital with 1,000 beds or more in Inchon.

Through the Asan Social Welfare Foundation, the Hyundai group is operating hospitals in Chongup, North Cholla Province; Posong, South Cholla Province; Yongdok, North Kyongsang Province; Haesong, South Kyongsang Province; Inje and Hongchon in Kangwon Province; and Poyong, South Chungchong Province; and Kumgang Hospital in Seoul. In addition, it is building a second Chungang Hospital with 1,000 beds in Seoul.

Through the Samsung Life Insurance Foundation, the Samsung group is building a general hospital with 1,200 or so beds in Ilwon-tong, Kangnam District, Seoul.

Through the Daewoo Foundation, the Daewoo group is operating hospitals in Sinan, Chindo, and Wando in South Cholla Province, and Muju Hospital in North Cholla Province. In addition, the Daewoo Medical Foundation is operating Okpo Hospital in South Kyongsang Province.

Through the Daewoo Academy, a private school, the Daewoo group is building a general hospital with 600 beds in Kwonson District, Suwon City, Kyonggi Province.

Through the Doosan Foundation, a medical corporation, the Doosan group is building Yon-gang Hospital in Pundang District, Songnam City, Kyonggi Province.

* Model Farms To Halve Rice Production Costs

932C0129A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Apr 93 p 2

[By correspondent Choe Yong-tae]

[Text] Eight "model rice farm estates" will be created in eight different localities in the country in the latter half of the year to reduce rice production costs by more than half the present level. These model farm complexes will produce over 1,400 sok (204 tons) of quality rice next fall at a cost less than half the present level by using a pilotless helicopter to spread the seeds from the air and large tractors to harvest the crop. To cope with the ever-increasing pressures for the liberalization of the rice market, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries [MAFF] has embarked upon the task to create eight model rice farm estates, one in each province, by this fall, with a combined acreage of over 4,000 hectares.

A pilotless helicopter that will be used in spreading the seeds has already been developed through a technical tie-up with Russia by spending more than 700 million won in research and development funds. According to a concerned official, the helicopter will make a test flight this month.

The cost of farming per 10 hectares in these model farm estates will be reduced by 44 percent below the present level and output will increase by 14 percent. As a result, the production cost per bag (80 kilograms) of rice will drop to 35,280 won, or 49 percent of the present cost of 71,760 won, according to an estimate by the Rural Development Agency. The government will spend 160 billion won in the rearrangement of farmland.

According to the MAFF, the limit on the size of each plot of farmland will be allowed to increase from the present level of 600-900 pyong to between 3,000 and 9,000 pyong only in these rice estates, where the seeds will be directly spread in the paddies without transplanting seedlings. Kim Yun-son, director of the Agricultural Production Bureau of the MAFF said, "if we cut production costs by half, we will be able to gain international competitiveness to a certain extent."

Burma

Goodwill Delegation Returns From Laos

BK1605102993 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 93

[Excerpts] The Myanmar [Burmese] goodwill delegation led by Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister, visited Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the invitation of the LPDR Government. The delegation returned to Yangon [Rangoon] by special plane at 1300 this afternoon.

Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister, was welcomed at the airport by Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and deputy prime minister; Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the SLORC; Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt, minister of religious affairs; U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs; and Laotian Ambassador Mr. Kideng Thammavong.

Lt. Gen. Chit Swe, minister of forestry affairs; U Kyaw Aye, deputy minister of religious affairs; U Tin Hlaing, deputy minister of agriculture; and responsible personnel from the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Forestry Affairs, the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries, and the Land Records Department also returned with the vice admiral.

At the invitation of Mr. Khamphoui Keobualapha deputy prime minister and chairman of the LPDR State Planning and Cooperation Committee, Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister of the Union of Myanmar, paid a goodwill visit to LPDR from 11 to 15 May. [passage omitted]

Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin and the delegation were warmly welcomed by the Laotian Government and people. During their stay, they visited several places, including production establishments and cultural sites near Vientiane and Luang Prabang. The vice admiral also paid a courtesy call on Mr. LPDR President Nouhak Phoumsavan, and LPDR prime minister Mr. Khamtai Siphandon. He was warmly welcomed by both leaders.

Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister, and Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Khamphoui Keoboualapha, held beneficial discussions based on friendship and mutual understanding. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Departs for Philippines Visit

BK1605143893 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] At the invitation of Mr. Roberto R. Romulo, foreign secretary of the Republic of the Philippines, U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs of the Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], left Yangon [Rangoon] for the Philippines by air this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, minister of religious affairs; U Khin Maung Thein, minister of energy; U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr. (Roberto Ranos Wasinyo), charge d'affaires of the Philippines Embassy; and responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It has been learned that Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw is being accompanied by U Ba Thwin, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U Denzil Abel, deputy director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the minister's personal aide.

Karen Rebel Leader Saw Bo Mya Interviewed

BK1405124393 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 13 May 93

[Interview with Saw Bo Mya, leader of the Karen National Union and chairman of the Democratic Alliance of Burma, by unidentified BBC reporter on 13 May; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We have learned that General Saw Bo Mya sent an open letter to General Than Shwe on 23 April. Would you tell me why this letter was sent?

[Saw Bo Mya] The SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] has said that we, the Karen National Union [KNU] revolutionaries, do not want an internal peace. Some foreigners have also come and asked us: "Are you going to continue the fighting? Aren't you going to enter into politics?"

For us war and politics are linked together. We have always favored internal peace. We have already met with our enemies three times. We have never rejected their calls for internal peace. We have accepted the calls for internal peace and met and held discussions with them. Now the SLORC is again shouting for internal peace. Let it shout. The SLORC is always pointing guns at the public and has done nothing for internal peace. That is why we believe that if they really want to achieve internal peace they should follow the way it was done in 1963 when they openly made an announcement for internal peace internally and externally and held talks. We will always accept calls for internal peace.

What they are doing now is meeting with small groups individually. This will not produce internal peace and is unrealistic. If we really want to achieve internal peace, we must call all the revolutionary organizations and hold political talks. We of the DAB [Democratic Alliance of Burma] firmly believe and accept that political problems must be resolved in a political way.

[Reporter] We have heard that the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] is holding talks with the SLORC. Would that imply that the strength of the NDF [National Democratic Front] has weakened as the KIA is a member of the NDF?

[Saw Bo Mya] Yes. The report on the KIA's meeting with the enemies is true but it does not matter. There are many other revolutionary organizations. It is a natural phenomenon that in everything there are always good and bad aspects.

[Reporter] After talking about the NDF, would you tell me the position of the KNU? Is there any possibility of the KNU holding talks with the SLORC?

[Saw Bo Mya] There is no possibility that the KNU will hold talks with the SLORC, but if the SLORC is really serious about working for internal peace then the KNU will hold talks with the SLORC. However, the KNU will not accept a symbolic gesture. The KNU does not want only the KNU and the SLORC holding talks. What we want is talks on internal peace between all revolutionary organizations and political organizations and the SLORC in order to achieve lasting and genuine internal peace, to restore goodwill among the ethnic peoples, and to establish a genuine union. This is what the KNU believes in.

[Reporter] We have not received any reports on the Burmese military's offensive on the Karen military front after this rainy season. So what is the present situation? Another question concerns whether the KNU has any plans to recapture the regions which fell into the hands of SLORC last year.

[Saw Bo Mya] It is not true that SLORC has halted offensives on the Karen military front. It has not staged an offensive in the border area but offensives are always taking place inside Burma—Thaton District, Hlaingbwe Township, Shwekyin Township, and Kyaukkyi Township. Not only does SLORC trouble the people, but its soldiers also destroy villages and even chop down mango and coconut trees. The villagers must run for their lives and hide in the bushes. They keep the people in a place where there is no shade, no protection, and no water, and some children die under these circumstances. SLORC gives a lot of trouble to the people. The reason SLORC does not stage offensives in the border regions is that it is being condemned by foreign countries. Due to the condemnation, in May the SLORC announced that it had halted the offensives in Karen State, but actually it is still staging offensives inside Burma to avoid being condemned by foreign countries. The SLORC is preparing more than before for the offensives and it has shipped large amounts of arms and ammunitions to its troops.

[Reporter] What is the situation in the KNU's regions being captured by the SLORC?

[Saw Bo Mya] The territory (?lost) by the KNU is Sawhta.

[Reporter] Thailand is conducting its relations with Burma based on trade benefits. So, is there any change in Thailand's relationship with the KNU?

[Saw Bo Mya] It has not yet changed yet.

[Reporter] Would you tell me the future plan or goal of the KNU in brief?

[Saw Bo Mya] We will continue to fight until we have reached our goal. We will not achieve anything if we do not fight. Hence, the KNU has laid down precise and strong objectives. We will continue to fight until we achieve our objectives.

Paper Carries Letter to Than Shwe

BK1405141993 (Clandestine) KHIT PYAING in Burmese 1 May 93 p 1

[Letter from General Saw Bo Mya, chairman of the Democratic Alliance of Burma and leader of Karen National Union, to General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 23 April; place not given]

[Text] Dear General: Burma was once recognized as a prosperous Asian country rich in agriculture, forests, fisheries, and natural resources. However, despite these benefits, the country has now slipped to the status of being one of the world's least developed countries. Worse still is the current state of affairs in the country, which are marked by disarray in national solidarity and a lack of peace, stability, and security for the national people.

The civil war in Burma has lasted for 40 years and peace and stability throughout the country have deteriorated to such an extent that the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] is forced to deploy its military divisions in major towns such as Rangoon and Mandalay to maintain security. It is necessary to solve the country's political problems through political means. Unfortunately, the problems afflicting Burma have worsened as consecutive governments chose to solve political problems through military means.

The national people of Burma, democratic political parties, the general public, and all patriots wish to solve the political problems through political means and establish a genuine federal union republic which is peaceful, united, democratic, and prosperous. They are all striving toward this goal.

At the same time, the SLORC is abolishing many political parties, detaining many political leaders, making separate cease-fire agreements with ethnic armed organizations in the Shan State after applying pressure on them, and conducting military operations with increased military force against the remaining ethic armed organizations. Currently, the SLORC is holding separate meetings with some members of the Democratic Alliance of Burma. These moves will not bring about genuine and lasting peace and national solidarity, but will only bring about worse results as they are not appropriate measures.

If the SLORC truly desires genuine and lasting national solidarity and peace, it must carry out the following three measures in the interests of the country for a general and long-lasting resolution of the current problems:

1. Openly declare a complete nationwide cease-fire;
2. Release unconditionally all political prisoners;
3. Hold a national conference on the basis of freedom and equality.

The Democratic Alliance of Burma, the DAB, on its part will strive for a solution of the political problems through political means at the national conference in accordance with the wishes of the national people, members of religious orders and the general public, democratic political parties, and patriots. Likewise, it is hoped that the SLORC will carry out its work openly and honestly based on the three aforementioned measures. We would like to express our conviction that only then will positive results be achieved.

Signed: General Saw Bo Mya
Chairman
Democratic Alliance of Burma

NCGUB Prime Minister Interviewed

BK1505102693 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 14 May 93

[Interview with U Sein Win, prime minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, by unidentified BBC correspondent on 13 May; place not given; first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] Dear listeners, while BBC was interviewing Saw Bo Mya, leader of the KNU [Karen National Union] yesterday, we also asked U Sein Win, prime minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma [NCGUB], about his opinion and his views on internal peace. He expressed his opinion and views on internal peace as follows:

[Begin recorded] [U Sein Win] If the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] really wants to achieve internal peace and if it has genuine goodwill for the country, then the SLORC must resolve all the political problems and crises in a political way. The SLORC must hold talks with parties—political parties—in the country, including the NLD [National League for Democracy] and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. It must also officially hold discussions with our groups in the DAB [Democratic Alliance of Burma], members of the NDF [National Democratic Front], and all the national races. It must also officially announce a cease-fire and officially invite us to hold internal peace talks. Only then can we find a way to resolve the crisis in Burma, achieve true democracy, and establish a federal union that we are all yearning for and have faith in. That is why the SLORC must do only one thing—that is, hold talks with all the groups. My view on internal peace is that the SLORC must officially declare a nationwide cease-fire and hold talks for democracy and peace.

[Unidentified reporter] While interviewing General Mya ealier, he mentioned the NDF issue. Do you believe the NDF's position has been weakened? If so, will it reflect on the NCGUB's position?

[U Sein Win] In our view, the strength of the NDF has not diminished because it has been in existence for a long time and has overcome various difficulties, and we definitely believe it will be able to overcome future difficulties. The NDF, DAB, and NCGUB have decided to relentlessly pursue their objectives by cooperation with each other. [end recording]

Expatriates May Renew Expired Passports

BK1305033293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a declaration today allowing persons who have not applied for foreign citizenship although their Myanmar [Burmese] passports have expired and persons who have been refused extension by authorities, to apply for the extension of their passport's validity or the issuance of a new passport. The declaration states that among those who left Myanmar for abroad for various reasons with valid passports, some have not applied to extend the validity of their passports while not applying for foreign citizenship and some have been refused extension by authorities. Those persons may apply for the extension of their Myanmar passports or the issuance of a new passport, stating their reasons, at the Myanmar Embassy or Consulate concerned or at the nearest Myanmar Embassy or Consulate within one year from 6 May 1993.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Foreign Minister Backs U.S.-Proposed Action in Bosnia

BK1605133093 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Malaysia has not studied the actual proposal submitted by France and several other nonaligned countries to the United Nations Security Council to change the role of the UN in Bosnia. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Malaysia was in favor of a United States proposal to take military action. Although the U.S. proposal meets the objection of its European allies, Malaysia hopes that the U.S. would continue with the efforts to get the support as the proposal has the best potential of ending the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was speaking to reporters after opening the general meeting of the Parents-Teachers Association of Sekolah Menengah [secondary school] Datuk Ahmad Badawi in Kepala Batas. He said any delay in finding a solution would only place Bosnia in a more dangerous position.

To Go 'All-Out' To Obtain Support

BK1705050293 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0318 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 17 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Malaysia will go all out to lobby support for the United States' proposal for military action in Bosnia, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Sunday [16 May]. We have close friends among the Organisation of Islamic Countries, Non-aligned Movement and even within the United Nations, he said. Malaysia feels that the U.S. action is the best option in solving the Bosnian issue. Any further delay may result the destruction of Bosnia at the hands of the Serbs, he said. Abdullah was commenting on a report that France and nonaligned nations had issued separate proposals to the Security Council to change the role of the United Nations in Bosnia from guarding relief aid to deterring aggression. He said although Malaysia had yet to examine the proposal, a U.S. military move appeared the best to take up now. It may be difficult, but the United States must do its best to garner support from its European allies as there is no better way out in solving the political conflict in Bosnia, he said. The credibility of the UN, he said, would be lost if the conflict was allowed to continue. Any further delay by the UN to take the truly effective action will only be at the advantage of the Serbs and Bosnia may soon disappear, he said. Abdullah said Malaysia would play its role in lobbying for support from all our friends. Further deliberations will only enhance the sufferings of the Bosnian Muslims. We must take stern action immediately.

Minister To Visit Cambodia, View Troops' Security

BK1505102093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0813 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 15 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysian Defence Minister Najib Razak will visit Cambodia on Wednesday [19 May] to oversee the security of Malaysian troops there.

He also said here Saturday that a battalion of Royal Malay Regiment (RMR) will be sent to Cambodia to replace the Malaysian Rangers battalion now serving under the United Nation's peacekeeping force.

He said the first batch of the battalion would leave in the middle of June and the posting exercise would be completed before the end of June.

Malaysia would continue to send troops as peacekeepers until the term of the United Nation's Transitional Authority of Cambodia (UNTAC) expired, he added.

Mahathir Returns Home, Comments on EAEC

BK1705093093 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir returned home this morning after attending an international conference in Tokyo. He gave a keynote address at the conference on the role of Asia in the changing world order, where he expressed his thoughts on how Asia can contribute to the changing world scenario and the importance of globalizing trade to ensure that Asia has enough clouts. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir also took the opportunity to explain Malaysia's rationale when proposing the formation of the East Asia Economic Caucus, EAEC, and clearing the air on misconceptions about the proposed regional group.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir made it clear at the conference that the EAEC is not meant to be a trading bloc as it has been made out to be by some quarters. The idea was to ensure that East Asia enjoy the fair share of the global wealth.

Official: Over 9,000 SRV Refugees Remain

BK1605090893 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 May 93 p 6

[Text] There are 9,278 Vietnamese refugees still remaining in the country as at 23 April, Home Ministry Parliamentary Secretary Ong Kah Ting said.

Of this, 1,042 were in the process of being resettled in third countries, 2,822 whose applications for resettlement in third countries were still pending, while the applications for resettlement by 5,413 had been rejected.

He said the government encouraged the Vietnamese who could not be relocated in third countries to return home under the voluntary repatriation programme.

"To date, 1,941 Vietnamese have agreed to return to their homeland under the programme," he said in reply to a question by Dr. Nawawi Mat Awin (BN [National Front]-Tambun) who asked how many Vietnamese refugees were still in Malaysia.

Ong said the government would only allow the Vietnamese refugees to work in the country if they possessed the skills needed by the country.

Commentary Views World Protectionism, Stagnation

BK1405124193 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 14 May 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The dangers of economic stagnation facing the world today are real. Instead of moving towards further liberalization, the world economy is becoming more inward-looking and protectionist. Both the United States and the European Community—two major players—

stand in the way of a global pact. Much to the detriment of many other nations, a solution is nowhere in sight for the long overdue General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT. Next, these rich countries continue to exert influence over the destiny of others.

If such a situation were allowed to continue, it could lead to further fragmentation of the trading system. Surely as Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed warned in Tokyo, the world is heading towards an economic crisis. Something needs to be done and fast to ensure growth. Lessons could be taken from ASEAN. The grouping has shown its resilience in coming together for the common economic good. This can be easily extended to the East Asian region. After all, it is the world's fastest growth area. Therefore, there is no reason why East Asian countries cannot come together to decide their own destiny.

Both in mind, the proposal to set up an East Asia Economic Caucus, EAEC, is all the more necessary. Besides being a loose consultative forum, it would act as a platform for member countries to act as a single unit. Hence, they would have a louder voice in international trade negotiations. This is surely a better alternative than being mere spectators to the deadlocked GATT talks.

From the seven principles Dr. Mahathir unveiled on the EAEC in Tokyo, it is clear why the forum would benefit all who participate. Among other things, it would stand for open regionalism, champion free and open trade, and encourage North-South cooperation. The possibilities are great for joint development zones, investment, technology, tourism and even labor flows.

The EAEC is thus a natural step forward in view of the rapid pace of economic integration within East Asian countries. It is clear that the position taken by the EAEC is one the nations in the region can easly indentify with. Japan should realize by now the gains to be derived from joining and supporting such a caucus. With its economic clout, it can play a significant role in spearheading growth both inside and outside the region. Neither would the EAEC be confrontational. Therefore, it would not undermine other groupings such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Instead, given its principles, the EAEC would complement them, something [to which] critics of the caucus—especially the U.S.—should give deep thought.

In a world where the marketplace is becoming increasingly globalized, consensus on economic decisions is a vital ingredient. The EAEC can play that vital role, more so given the trade frictions mounting among the developed countries.

Given its noble intentions, the caucus should at least be given a chance to work so it might succeed where others have failed.

Australia Accused of Being Israel's 'Front Man'

BK1405053693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0402 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 14 (OANA—BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Action Front, a grouping of prominent pressure groups, Friday [14 May] criticised Australia for its link with Israel, telling Canberra not to meddle in ASEAN affairs.

Expressing inappreciation for Australia's empathy for Israel, it said the Malaysian people warn Australia not to be a trojan horse in the ASEAN body politic on behalf of Israel. The group said Australia's intended role as Israel's front man in the region was uncalled for.

Reports from Canberra said Israel had sought Australia's assistance to establish diplomatic ties with Islamic countries in Asia. Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans was quoted as saying the request was a measure of Tel Aviv's recognition of Australia's diplomatic role in the region.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, when commenting on the matter, had said that Israel should leave the occupied territories and abide by all United Nations resolutions if it wanted to have diplomatic ties with Malaysia.

Official Confident of 3d ASEAN Growth Triangle

BK1405053293 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0447 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 14 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Malaysia is confident that the proposed growth triangle involving the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia will become a reality to accelerate development, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said Friday [14 May]. He was optimistic that the growth triangle concept would boost cooperation between the three countries although the project was still in the preliminary stage.

The proposal is being studied by both Malaysia and the Philippines, but we are hopeful that it will be another viable project to undertake, he told reporters after officiating at a foreign service course for junior ASEAN diplomats at the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR) here.

The growth triangle involving East Malaysian Sabah State and two other areas in the Philippines and Indonesia was proposed by Philippine President Fidel Ramos during his visit here last January. Dr. Abdullah Fadzil said the Philippines had yet to bring the matter up with Indonesia and convene a meeting on its initiative.

Singapore

Premier Goh Chok Tong Returns From Japan 14 May

BK1605085093 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 93 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong returned home yesterday evening after a week-long official visit to Japan.

Besides meeting Japanese leaders, he also attended the Asia Society Conference on Asia's Role in the Changing World Order in Tokyo, where he delivered a keynote address.

Environmental Agreement Signed With Vietnam

BK1605092493 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 May 93 p 25

[Text] Singapore and Vietnam signed an agreement on environmental cooperation yesterday.

Environment Minister Dr. Ahmad Mattar, who is on an official visit to Vietnam, signed the agreement with Professor Dang Huu, the Vietnamese Minister for Science, Technology and Environment (MSTE) in Hanoi.

A statement from the Environment Ministry (ENV) here said the signing signified yet another step taken by the two countries to strengthen the close bilateral relations concerning the environment.

Under the bilateral agreement, the two ministers will hold regular meetings to discuss environmental policy issues, organise technical symposiums and conferences, implement cooperative projects as well as exchange information on environmental legislation and practices.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Mattar launched a training project on environmental management and control for officials from the MSTE in Vietnam.

This is the first cooperative project under the bilateral agreement and training will be undertaken by the ENV in Singapore.

The three-week training, to be funded jointly by the Singapore and Vietnamese governments, will allow ENV to share its experience in enviromental management with MSTE officials.

Yesterday's management came seven months after Dr. Mattar led the first ENV delegation to Ho Chi Minh City.

During that visit, Singapore signed a memorandum of understanding with the People's Committee to help city officials develop a legislative and institutional framework to manage and control the environment.

A letter of intent was also signed by Singapore Environmental Management and Engineering Service and Enco, an Environment Committee set up by Ho Chi Minh City, to explore commercial opportunities jointly in environmental monitoring, assesment and control.

Five-Nation Naval Exercise To Begin 7 May

BK1205130393 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Singapore will join five other nations in a big maritime exercise starting from tomorrow.

The Defense Ministry said two missile corvettes, RSA 60 and RSS [word indistinct], are now at the naval base for the exercise, code-named Crocodile I.

The other countries taking part are Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Malaysia and Thailand. The Indonesian and Philippine Navies will (?stand) as observers.

The four-week exercise will involve weapons training, naval maneuvers and antisubmarine drills.

Cambodia

PDK Spokesman: U.S. Plans To Arm Vietnamese

BK1705040993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 93

[Communique issued by a Party of Democratic Kampuchea, PDK, spokesman on 16 May—read by announcer]

[Text] I. Various reliable sources in Phnom Penh, New York, Washington, and a number of Asian capitals have reported that the United States plans to supply the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh with weapons so they can attack the resistance forces and the PDK before and after the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]-organized elections in Cambodia.

II. The sources revealed that the United States has discussed a secret plan with a number of its cat's-paw allies to supply the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh with weapons so they can attack the resistance forces and PDK. This stems from the resolute cause that the United States has been pursuing for a long time, particularly since 1990.

A. The United States and its cat's-paw allies have laid out a clear policy, namely, to smash Democratic Kampuchea [DK] through military, political, diplomatic, and all other means.

B. The United States and its cat's-paw allies have arduously carried out all kinds of activities to eliminate DK through diplomatic means, particularly in Southeast Asian capitals, Tokyo, Paris, and some other capitals, so as to get rid of DK and install the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, together with other Cambodian parties.

C. The strategic plan to eliminate the resistance forces and PDK started in July 1990, during the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

D. James Baker and Shevardnadze arranged for the elimination of the resistance forces and PDK by letting the Vietnamese have the role of manpower together with the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh. They carried out successive military operations prior to the signing of the Paris agreement and while arranging the implementation of the Paris agreement.

This is why all of us still remember well that during the 13th dry season, prior to the signing of the Paris agreement; during the 14th dry season, at the start of the implementation of the Paris agreement; and during the 15th dry season, while the Paris agreement was being implemented, the Vietnamese aggressor forces carried out successive military activities together with the Vietnamese puppets, launching sweep operations in the zones of the resistance forces in the countryside.

James Baker and Shevardnadze advised that, prior to and after the signing of the Paris agreement and while the agreement was being implemented, the Vietnamese forces and their puppets had to try to totally smash the DK resistance forces so as to weaken the PDK as much as possible so that it would be easy for them to incorporate the other parties into the Vietnamese aggressors' regime. This is because they thought that without the DK forces, other forces would be weak and it would be easy for them to incorporate these forces into the Vietnamese puppet regime.

E. In implementing the Paris agreement, they have arranged the alliance inside and outside the UNTAC. They have done this by, on the one hand, using Vietnamese and puppet forces to launch sweep operations against resistance forces and DK forces and, on the other hand, by not implementing the Paris agreement. In particular, they have not verified the presence of Vietnamese but have just let the Vietnamese forces stay on in Cambodia so as to serve as a support for the Vietnamese puppet regime. They have maintained the Vietnamese puppet regime as an official smokescreen. Meanwhile, they have tried to impel the resistance forces to lay down their weapons and have pressured DK in all possible ways in an attempt to weaken DK to the maximum.

In short, we can see that the allies' plan is not (?an accidental) one. It is a strategic and systematic plan, which has been successively implemented.

Those who have followed up [words indistinct] and those who have followed up the Cambodian situation have all seen, heard, and learned about this situation. Even the majority of UNTAC members have clearly seen, heard, and learned about this situation and have been worried about the future of Cambodia's peace.

F. Presently, UNTAC's election plan in Cambodia, arranged in line with the allies' plan, is facing serious failure. This serious failure is caused by the fact that the entire Cambodian nation and people both inside and outside the country, peace- and justice-loving countries across the world, and even Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], have all opposed UNTAC's dirty election aimed at killing the Cambodian nation and people, maintaining old and new Vietnamese aggressor forces, and maintaining and legalizing the Vietnamese puppets.

Due to the fact that the UNTAC-organized election in Cambodia is facing a serious setback, the United States has begun to review the plan to smash the resistance forces and PDK in line with the current development of the situation. In other words, there is no hope in UNTAC's election because the Cambodian nation and people both inside and outside the country and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world and even Prince Norodom Sihanouk have opposed the UNTAC-organized election. This is why the only way the United States and its cat's-paw allies can take is to provide arms to the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh for them to carry on their attacks against the resistance forces—particularly DK forces—overthrow them, and legalize the Vietnamese puppet regime—which is the predetermined winner of the election—and get immediate recognition and aid from all directions, thus enabling it to rule Cambodia as a legitimate regime through this election farce.

III. The PDK spokesman would like to publicize this report to the Cambodian people and the whole world.

As a matter of fact, the Cambodian nation and people and the peace- and justice-loving countries across the world are well aware of this matter. The Cambodian nation and people and the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world adhere to a clear stand of siding with Cambodia's peace, national independence, and sovereignty. They clearly see those who are good and those who are bad. From now on, they will also see clearly that the Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces and the PDK are not the warmongers, the ones who destroy peace, nor the ones who do not implement the Paris agreement. It is the Vietnamese aggressors, the Vietnamese puppets, and the allies inside and outside the UNTAC who are the warmongers and the ones who are destroying peace, the Paris agreement, and Cambodia's sovereignty so as to scramble for their economic, political, and strategic interests.

As a small country, the Cambodian nation, people, national resistance forces, and the PDK only want to live peacefully, having Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We want to coexist peacefully with all countries across the world. Particularly at the present time, we want to implement the Paris agreement; most of all, we want Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the SNC, to hold aloft the banner of his July 1993 national reconciliation plan so as to lead our nation as he conducts his second royal crusade for national salvation.

The Cambodian nation, people, national resistance forces and the PDK fully, unconditionally, and unswervingly support the prince's plan, that is:

1. To set up a four-party provisional government of national reconciliation with the prince as the head of state and prime minister.

2. To have representatives of the four Cambodian factions participate in this government.

3. To set up a national reconciliation army made up of the Cambodian armed forces of the four factions with the prince head of state and chairman of the SNC as the supreme commander.

Only in this way will it be possible for the Cambodian nation and people both inside and outside the country and all Cambodian factions to join hands for the interests of the Cambodian nation and people and not for the interests of this or that superpower, these or those foreigners. These people have their clear economic, political, and strategic interests. They have manipulated their puppets just to kill and turn the Cambodian nation and people into their lackeys.

IV. The Cambodian nation, people, national resistance forces and the PDK would like to convey a message to the United States that if it uses the Vietnamese and provides arms to them and their puppets to attack the resistance forces and the DK, it will be making a strategic mistake and will harm the Cambodian nation and people, stability in Southeast Asia, and the interests and strategies of the United States and its allies. This is because if the United States does this, no one will be able to get Cambodia out of the claws of Vietnam, which has a population of nearly 70 million. If the United States pursues this policy, it will be tantamount to encouraging Vietnam to immediately send 5 or 10 million people with and without arms to Cambodia and have them stay there with a legitimate status provided by their allies.

In such a situation, what could the United States and its allies do to the Vietnamese? It would be a golden opportunity for the Vietnamese to fully annex Cambodia [words indistinct] Laos. Due to the fact that there are 50,000 Vietnamese troops and 3 to 4 million ethnic nationalities, Laos would be turned into a part of Vietnam's Indochinese federation.

In such a situation, will the United States or its allies dare to utter a word? They will certainly run hurriedly to welcome, coexist with, and trade with Vietnam as the head of the Cambodia-Laos Indochinese federation.

This is what we want to tell the United States and its allies, but we know very well that the United States will not listen to us. On our part, we have no other choice but to rally our nation and our great national union so as to fight against the aggressors, the expansionists, the annexationists, and the race exterminators, who want to turn Cambodia into a second Kampuchea Kraom, and to prevent Cambodia from dying.

Between the path for survival and the path for death, we choose the path for survival even though there will be many difficulties and obstacles.

16 May

PDK spokesman

United Nations Begins Evacuation of Dependents 15 May

BK1505035693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0348 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 15 (AFP)—The United Nations Saturday [15 May] began evacuating all dependents of U.N. agencies here, raising fears that violence will hit the Cambodian capital ahead of elections one week away.

Agencies whose dependents are affected by the evacuation include the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).

While the situation throughout the country was reported "generally calm" by the U.N. peacekeeping mission, Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali sent a directive earlier this week ordering the approximately 60 children and 58 spouses of U.N. agency staff to start leaving Phnom Penh this weekend.

"There is a very reasonable concern that Phnom Penh will not be spared from the disruptive activities surrounding the election," said one U.N. agency official who put his wife and children on a Bangkok-bound plane.

"Those (Cambodians) who have money and passports also seem to be leaving," he said. "Certainly there is fear, and it's a well-grounded fear.

Uruguayan Peacekeeper Killed in Phnom Penh

BK1505071293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 15 (AFP)—A U.N. peacekeeper from Uruguay was shot dead near U.N. headquarters early Saturday while riding his motorbike along a dark street, U.N. officials said.

Corporal Sergeant Daniel Dustante Rios, 34, was found lying in a critical state about 2:00 a.m. (1900 gmt Friday) with gunshot wounds to the leg and back, the U.N. spokesman's office said.

He was taken to the U.N. field hospital where he died a short time later, spokesman Eric Berman said.

U.N. investigators had no information about the motive or likely suspects, he said.

Dustante was a marine serving with the 900-member Uruguayan force in Cambodia.

More UN Police, Election Workers Desert Posts

BK1605073893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 16 (AFP)—Several U.N. civilian police from Hungary and Sweden have joined their Japanese colleagues in deserting their posts in violation of U.N. orders, following Khmer Rouge attacks nearby that killed their co-workers, a U.N. spokesman has confirmed.

The two from Hungary left a district in eastern Kompong Cham province on May 7 following the Khmer Rouge's killing of a Colombian police officer the week before and an ambush three days later on an armed Indian convoy that left five peacekeepers injured, U.N. spokesman Eric Berman said.

"Disciplinary action was being taken, but while that action was being considered they left the country," he said.

When pressed, the spokesman admitted that the United Nations cannot take any measures against U.N. personnel who disobey orders, only recommend that their home countries do something about it.

In the northwest city of Sisophon, a Swedish policeman crossed the border to Thailand on May 5, the day after the Khmer Rouge ambushed a convoy just to the north and killed a Japanese policeman. Another five Dutch marines and three Japanese were injured in that attack.

"We don't know where he is right now," Berman said. "We understand he won't be returning."

Following that attack, up to 16 policemen from Japan abandoned their posts, with six crossing the border into Thailand, according to the Japanese ambassador to Cambodia, Yukio Imagawa.

He said the men would be returning to their posts, except those who are ill.

"Right now there are some Japanese policemen that are said to be here in Phnom Penh for medical reasons," Berman said. "If they don't have a medical certificate, as is standard operating procedure ... they could also face disicplinary measures."

Up to 60 U.N. volunteers, most of whom work as electoral officials in the field, have also left Cambodia following the killing of their Japanese colleague on April 8 and constant threats from the Khmer Rouge and other Cambodians, he said.

Government, Khmer Rouge Fighting in Siem Reap

BK1605064093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 16 (AFP)—Fresh fighting erupted early Sunday between government troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Siem Reap in northwest Cambodia, U.N. military sources said here.

The fighting, mainly with heavy artillery, broke out in Angkor Chum, some 40 kilometres (25 miles) northwest of Siem Reap, was continuing as of midday, the source said.

Shells fell about 700 metres (yards) from a U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) military post in Siem Reap where some 60 Bangladeshi U.N. peacekeepers and other U.N. personnel are stationed.

The source said however that so far no UNTAC casualties had been reported.

Angkor Chum is has been disputed for the past few months by government troops and the Khmer Rouge. A Bangladeshi U.N. peacekeeper was killed in March in the same zone.

The airport at Siem Reap and surrounding area, near the famous Angkor Wat temple complex, was bombarded anew on Saturday night [15 May], a source in the town said by telephone.

The source said the shelling damaged the airport tarmac, but claimed no lives.

Siem Reap was the target of a Khmer Rouge attack earlier this month which was considered the most serious violation of the 1991 Paris peace treaty on Cambodia in nearly two years.

Khmer Rouge Attempt To Cut Road Link to Thailand

BK1705065693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Poipet, Cambodia May 17 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a Phnom Penh army post east of this border town early Monday in a failed attempt to cut the strategically important road linking Cambodia with Thailand, a government army officer said.

About 50 heavily-armed Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked the Phnom Penh army post at Tuk Tala, six kilometres (four miles) west of the northwestern town of Sisophon, shortly after midnight.

Two Phnom Penh government soldiers were killed and 11 injured in a half-hour firefight before the guerrillas were driven off, the officer said.

The guerrillas were attempting to destroy a bridge on Route 5 near the Phnom Penh position, which, if they had succeeded, would have cut Route 5 which links Sisophon and Poipet on the Thai border, the officer said.

One villager was killed and seven others injured during the brief battle. Khmer Rouge casualties were not known, the Phnom Penh army officer said.

The Khmer Rouge have shelled this bustling market town on several occasions in recent weeks, killing and wounding several people.

Japanese Opposition Party Team Arrives

OW1605115093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 16 KYODO—A fact-finding mission from Japan's largest opposition party arrived in Phnom Penh Sunday [16 May] for talks with officials of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), and leaders of the Phnom Penh Government and its rival factions .

During a four-day stay in Cambodia, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) survey team headed by Vice Chairman Yuzuru Shimasaki, is also scheduled to have talks with Japanese peacekeepers. The SDP mission is going to investigate whether or not a cease-fire agreement among Cambodia's warring factions still stands. The SDP has been urging the government to withdraw Japanese peacekeepers from Cambodia, saying the 1991 Paris peace accord has already been broken.

Japan's five-point guidelines on peacekeeping operations only authorize the government to send Japanese peacekeepers if a cease-fire is in place and warring factions agree to accept a Japanese presence in their country.

Hun Sen Issues Statement on Election

BK1405124793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 14 May 93

[Statement by Hun Sen, "chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia"; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Beloved venerable monks and compatriots: It is only a few more days until the elections begin. I would like to take this opportunity to make an appeal to venerable monks and compatriots all over the country on the following points:

I. This election is historic for our country. For many centuries and decades Cambodia has not had such an election. Therefore, this election is one of historic character for democracy in Cambodia.

During the period that we must hold the election, the Khmer Rouge and their allies are destroying this election process. Therefore, are we willing to submit to the threat of the Khmer Rouge and their allies? These allies have threatened to withdraw through the use of violence and terrorism and have raised the issue of the lack of a neutral political atmosphere. The United Nations, like the countries that are signatories of the Paris agreement, have clearly decided that the elections should proceed. The Cambodian people are hoping that in the next few days they can vote. Therefore, the election should proceed because this election is for peace, to end the war, and to bring about national reconciliation, progress, and national reconstruction.

Thus, I appeal to the clergy and compatriots to be courageous and to vote freely and properly under the guard of UN officials. We should not be afraid of any threat or intimidation from the Khmer Rouge Party or the Khmer Rouge's allies who do not want people to vote or to decide to vote in a way contrary to their wishes. Therefore, compatriots should perform this duty at all costs in this election and vote at polling stations organized by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and at mobile stations UNTAC will provide for compatriots in order to get the maximum number of people to vote. I hope that over 90 percent of the compatriots who have registered for the election will turn out. Those compatriots who have their voting cards burned or destroyed by the Khmer Rouge can still vote because their names and addresses have already been recorded in UN computers. This is the first appeal.

II. This round of elections is vital for our country and nation because this election is not just for changing people's deputies, ministers, the prime minister, provincial governors, and district chiefs but is for changing the very character of the political regime. Therefore, our votes at this election can make us live and develop or they can kill us because we have given power to a political party whose aspirations run counter to ours. We have voted and many times have been cheated by others and their propaganda. Lon Nol wooed us to provide him support for toppling the samdech [prince, Sihanouk's popular title]. However, in the end, a tragedy which we could never have conceived occurred on Cambodian soil. The Khmer Rouge wooed us to support them in toppling the Lon Nol regime; in contrast, what we received was an unthinkable genocidal tragedy.

We have toppled the Pol Pol regime and created the current regime. True, this regime is not yet perfect but it is one we can live with, one that can bring us prosperity. With this regime we already enjoy rights and freedom. Therefore, the decision of compatriots this time around should be a truly correct one. It is my view that the clergy and compatriots will grant justice to the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], which is the only party that liberated the nation from the genocidal disaster. It has prevented the return of the Pol Pot regime for more than 14 years and has developed the land. Now the CPP needs this continued support to solve two major problems that compatriots should realize in order to avert danger in the future.

A. The first problem is the prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is a current issue and will be a long-term problem for Cambodia. If we want to live, have freedom, and protect human rights, first of all we have to live free from the threat of genocide. Therefore, only by voting for the CPP can there be sufficient conditions to prevent the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is the first issue.

B. Secondly, an ownership war will most savagely break out on Cambodian soil if the CPP loses. Therefore, to avert an ownership war, which could result in killings, only by voting for the CPP can an ownership war, a most savage war in our history, be averted. So, this is an issue compatriots should carefully think about in this historic phase.

These are the two points I would like to inform you about. The CPP still has an historic role to carry out and it is comprise of two major tasks: to prevent the return of the genocidal regime and to avert an ownership war which could erupt if the CPP loses in the election.

III. I would like to appeal to the clergy and compatriots to continue to support the CPP because this support will enable the party to continue its as yet incomplete historic mission. The two historic missions I have just informed you of are the prevention of the genocidal regime's return and the prevention of an ownership war.

There is yet another issue and that is the mission for peace, national reconciliation, and development of the country and nation. Our country has suffered great destruction. We need to have national reconciliation with all political parties that detest injustice and genocide and that do not want the genocidal regime to return. We need to rally all political forces that adhere to policies in accordance with multiparty liberal democracy, a policy to rebuild the country, and a policy to prevent the genocidal regime and to end the war peacefully.

We need to further rebuild and develop the country. This is what the CPP wants. It wants to rally all forces and human, intellectual, and property resources in order to rebuild the country. The plan prepared by the CPP in its political platform, as well as the economic plan and the socioeconomic development plan, has already been explained by Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and myself.

Therefore, in order to successfully achieve these plans, the people's support is required through each citizen's vote to enable the party to carry out its historic mission. I hope to receive an overwhelming majority of votes from the clergy and compatriots to enable the party to continue to fulfill its historic mission.

Warns of KR Attack on Phnom Penh

BK1705100493 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 May 93

[News conference by Hun Sen, "vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of Ministers," with unidentified foreign and domestic correspondents on 16 May; place not given; all correspondents' questions in English followed by translation into Cambodian; translated from the Cambodian]

[Text] On the morning of 16 May, His Excellency Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Council of Ministers, met with diplomats accredited to Cambodia from various countries, including envoys from Australia, Thailand, the United States, Cuba, Japan, France, Britain, Indonesia, Laos, Russia, Vietnam, Malaysia, India, and Austria at the office of the Council of Ministers and explained to them the preparations for the upcoming Constituent Assembly elections.

Also attending were His Excellency Sar Kheng, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the interior; His Excellency General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; His Excellency Hor Namhong, minister of foreign affairs, and several other high-ranking officials and state and organization leaders.

After that, Hun Sen gave an interview on the outcome of his important discussions with the representatives of the diplomatic corps, the general situation concerning the process of launching the campaign for the upcoming elections, and the security situation during the elections to a host of national and international correspondents.

[Begin recording] [Hun Sen] Ladies and gentlemen: Today I am pleased to meet with you after a meeting in Phnom Penh with the envoys. This morning's meeting is of vital importance as it concerns the success of the upcoming elections. The focal point of the talks was the issue of a neutral political environment, an end to political threats, and free and secret elections. The ambassadors have expressed their satisfaction with the efforts displayed by the CPP and SOC [words indistinct]. However, they remain worried because the electoral campaign is not over and the elections have not been held yet. Consequently, they demanded that further efforts be continued. I have informed the diplomatic corps of efforts made so far and of our continuation in making further efforts. This evening I am going to sign an instruction and I will appear on UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] television tomorrow in order to appeal for the correct elections.

Therefore, we can say that the diplomatic corps has been satisfied with the measures taken by the CPP, the SOC, and myself [words indistinct]. What I have asked from the diplomatic corps is that fairness be the name of the game. There must be neutrality in assessing the situation and also neutrality vis-a-vis the elections [words indistinct]. Therefore, all pieces of information must be closely examined before they are released to the public. I have proposed that the diplomatic corps also work with other political parties and issue written instructions or make statements urging the political parties or their members to remain calm and not to resort to any acts of intimidation or violence during the elections.

[Words indistinct] in writing and made appeals to them, but the political parties have not done anything at all. [passage indistinct] a number of political parties and their members have intimidated or [word indistinct] the people. There have also been incitements to violence or incitements to racial discrimination and racial violence.

So, all my proposals were accepted by the diplomatic corps. And the diplomats promised to work with the political parties, especially with major political parties the same way they have done with me. Therefore, we can say that today's meeting is a job well done and [word indistinct] will lead toward the success of the elections.

Now you can ask me any questions; I am ready to answer.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, can you explain why a number of armored carriers are seen deployed this morning [words indistinct] in Phnom Penh?

[Hun Sen] Perhaps you are aware of Khmer Rouge [KR] preparations aimed at sabotaging the elections. UNTAC is well aware of this problem and some diplomats have already sent their dependents home. I do not want the Cambodian people to live in fear of a KR attack and I do not want to sit with hands tied seeing the people die and feeling scared. We cannot afford to let Phnom Penh fall into KR control due to our negligence. Now if the KR are allowed to attack Phnom Penh from the outside combined with the activities of their forces planted inside, we will not be able to hold the elections. The reason for our preparations stems from the KR threat that they will sabotage the nationwide elections. Therefore, our measures will enable the people to get rid of or at least to reduce their fear.

[Correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, you have only recently given orders to various institutions to take such measures. Why have not you acted sooner?

[Hun Sen] I wish to say that I very much regret this kind of situation. I told UNTAC as of November 1992 and I have been telling them ever since. However, not only did they not listen to our warning, but it happens that sometimes UNTAC spokesmen even blamed us when we tried to stop the KR from attacking. Therefore, had we made the preparations at that time we might have already been condemned by the international community. UNTAC reorganized the defense perimeters around its headquarters at Vat Phnum about two months earlier than we. Well, at that time the situation did not warrant such preparations. What we are now doing is warranted by the situation. The reasons are, first, that the KR have threatened that they will at all costs launch an attack and, second, we want to prevent the KR attack aimed at sabotaging the polls.

[Correspondent] If your side wins the elections, [words indistinct] what will you do toward the KR in order to gather international support?

[Hun Sen] The elections are organized and supervised by UNTAC. Therefore, it is sure that the international community will recognize a legitimate government. Therefore, the international community cannot afford to allow the new government to fall under KR attacks. As a matter of fact, the KR do not have the capability to make us fall if we take precautions. Toward the KR, we should take measures in conformity with the intensity of their activities. We are not in a hurry to do anything beyond our capability or in excess of the KR activities. What we want is to have a new constitution, a new government, and possibilities for socioeconomic development. Regarding military matters, we will take appropriate measures that are commensurate to the military activities of this gang of bandits.

[Correspondent] Does that mean that you have received secret information on the imminent KR attack on Phnom Penh that warrants all these precautionary measures?

[Hun Sen] This is a confirmed report. However, let me tell you that this is not the first time that the KR have had this design against Phnom Penh. They have nurtured their design on Phnom Penh over the past 14 years. However, the problem is [passage indistinct] what we must focus on is the forces that they have already introduced into the city and that are taking refuge under the wings of some political parties. If they can do something from the inside, the forces from the outside, however weak they may be, will be able to come in. In the case of Siem Reap, even before the KR reached our frontline, 70 KR and allied troops inside the city had already attacked it from within. We do not want the Siem Reap incident to take place in Phnom Penh or in any other provincial capitals.

[Correspondent] According to the statements by FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party and the KP [Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front or Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party] Party, if the people vote for them there will be peace because [words indistinct]; if they vote for the CPP a civil war will flare up. If the CPP wins, will there be a civil war again?

[Hun Sen] First, we must have a clear understanding of what is called a civil war. Normally, a legitimate government will never wage a civil war. If it wages one, it usually is a war against bandits. In Cambodia over the past 14 years there was a civil war because there were two governments in the country. But the upcoming elections will choose a new government to administer the country. Therefore, [words indistinct] a civil war. When they claimed that if FUNCINPEC wins there will be no civil war because the KR get along well with them, we should ask them how are they going to accommodate the KR? The KR oppose the elections and the government coming out of the elections. Therefore, they will oppose the new constitution. Then how can they accommodate the KR if the latter refuse to respect the results of the elections or recognize the new constitution? Therefore, the only way for them is to tear up the new constitution, which is tantamount to rejecting the outcome of the elections. If they do not tear up the new constitution, the KR will not accept the situation and they will attack. If the KR attack, what should be done?

We know that the upcoming elections will form a new Constitutent Assembly that will form a new government and adopt a new constitution. Will they agree to tear up the new constitution? Now, you can go and ask the KR if FUNCINPEC and Son Sann win, will they recognize the results of the elections and the new constitution? If they say they will not, then [words indistinct] all useless. Now they have announced that they oppose the results of the elections. Let us ask them frankly that if FUNCINPEC and Son Sann win, will they recognize the results of the elections? If they insist on not recognizing them, FUNCINPEC and the KP should never hope of being a match for the KR. If they announce that they will recognize the results of the elections if FUNCINPEC and Son Sann win, then we will again have a tripartite alliance. I suggest that Madame [correspondent] go to Phnum Malai, meet with Khieu Samphan, and ask him then and there so we all know before the elections what they have in store for FUNCINPEC and the KP.

[Correspondent] Just now, Mr. Prime Minister, you said that the activities against the KR will correspond with the activities of the KR themselves. Mr. Hor Namhong, however, has just said that [words indistinct] against the KR because the KR [words indistinct]. Thus [passage indistinct].

[Hun Sen] Mr. Hor Namhong's idea is not different from mine. Both of us know that the KR will surely attack. They will even attack UNTAC. You [words indistinct] if the KR attack, what should be done? Should we let the KR kill us or should we fight back? Some political parties have said that they do not want to make war. But let me ask them: What are you going to do if the KR attack you? If the bandits come in and rob us when we are sleeping in our own home, what are we going to do? Should we fight back or let them kill us?

[Correspondent] [word indistinct] do you think that considering the urgency of the situation UNTAC has not achieved and is not capable of achieving its mission of bringing peace to Cambodia as planned?

[Hun Sen] Considering the accords, UNTAC has not fully achieved its mission. But we cannot and should not blame UNTAC, for that is the whole mandate given it by the Paris Accords and the UN Security Council Resolutions. It is here to keep peace and not to make peace. Therefore, it is not UNTAC's fault. We should not blame it. The root cause of the Cambodian problem is the KR. [end recording]

Urges People To Vote

BK1705123393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 May 93

[Statement by Hun Sen, "vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia"; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to the respected and beloved clergy and compatriots: (?As I have successively informed you), the election to choose people's deputies—to be held from 23 to 28 May—is an election of great and vital significance. The result of this election will affect the lives and interests of citizens. Therefore, once again, on behalf of the Cambodian People's Party and the State of Cambodia [SOC], I would like to make the following appeal:

1. Please turn out in the greatest numbers possible to vote within the timeframe set out above in order to use your political right [words indistinct] national reconciliation and reconstruction of the country with democracy.

2. Please be courageous and calm in checking the ballot to demonstrate your trust in the party you think can ensure your lives and interests. Please be calm and do not be afraid because you are alone when you check the ballot in the polling booth; no one sees and no one will know for whom you vote.

Furthermore, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] civilian police and the SOC police will cooperate in providing security for you to prevent the Khmer Rouge and a handful of henchmen in some villages from pressuring you. Terrorism, violent acts, threats, and political intimidation coming from any (?sources), political parties, or any individuals cannot be tolerated because this is against democracy and against election laws.

Therefore, I firmly hope that the clergy and compatriots will turn up in the greatest numbers possible to vote and that they will know how to vote correctly—namely, to vote and choose representatives who can protect both Cambodia and its peoples' lives, property, and development.

Thank you.

French Legionnaires, PDK on 'Very Good' Terms

BK1705033893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0314 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Srei Andoeun, Cambodia, May 17 (AFP)—Tension and fighting are mounting elsewhere in Cambodia, but a strange calm reigns in this seaside corner of the troubled southeast Asian country where a French Foreign Legion team is posted as U.N. peacekeeper.

"Here, you have a little peace in the paddy field," Foreign Legion Colonel Yves de Kermabon said, sitting at his post in nearby Sihanoukville a week before U.N.-organized elections begin.

Part of a United Nations operation, the French troops in the southern Cambodian provinces of Kampot, Takeo and Koh Kong are on peaceful terms with Khmer Rouge guerrillas, blamed for harsh attacks elsewhere but "no problem" here, Kermabon said.

Srei Andoeun, a small hamlet in the province of Kampot, is in an area controlled by the Khmer Rouge. It is also home for now to some 40 Legionnaires under the orders of a young lieutenant.

The town is at the foot of a mountain thick with jungle where the Khmer Rouge have their regional headquarters, just two hours by trail from the French.

"Our contacts with the Khmer Rouge are very, very good. They often drop by to see us," an officer told AFP.

Around 80 Khmer Rouge soldiers live in the village, some 20 of them stay with their families. But the guerrillas move fast and often.

"They show no animosity towards us, even though we have taken extra precautions," he said.

Violence in Cambodia, much of it aimed at U.N. peacekeepers, has been on the rise in past weeks, with most attacks blamed on the Khmer Rouge, including the May 4 death by ambush of a Japanese policeman working on behalf of the U.N.

"They have told us that they would never attack, but would only respond to attacks by (the government in) Phnom Penh," the officer said.

The French post, close to the village's rustic pagoda, offers the basic comforts of three wooden houses on pylons, surrounded by a protective embankment of heavy logs and sandbags.

Inside are a few trucks, jeeps and an armored personnel carrier.

"We observe strict neutrality between the two enemies," said the officer, adding the peace they enjoy could stem in part from a bit of influence on both sides of the fighting.

French military involvement in Indochina dates back more than 150 years.

Khmer is Cambodia's official language but French is still spoken in some quarters, a holdover from colonial days when the Asian country was part of French Indochina.

The Legionnaires patrol the area, but stay clear of the Khmer Rouge headquarters at Kaoh Sla, which the Maoist group has made clear is "off limits."

Estimates of Khmer Rouge soldiers in the provinces of Kampot and Takeo range from 700 to 1,000.

But a French officer explained the relative calm by the fact that troops in the area are "independent enough, separated from their main bases and sources of provisions" in the north.

"The Phnom Penh troops and the Khmer Rouge more or less respect each other's territory," said Captain Jean Christophe Dias of the Chhuk post on the route linking Phnom Penh with Sihanoukville.

"When they don't, there's a collision."

Hor Namhong Comments on Election Prospects

BK1605094393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 93

[Interview with Hor Namhong, foreign minister and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, by unidentified foreign correspondents; place and date not given—read by announcers]

[Text] [Correspondent] What is your view on the increased violence by the Khmer Rouge ahead of the election?

[Hor Namhong] I would like to stress that in continuing their strategy to return to power in Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have been making efforts to destroy the election in three ways:

1. The intensification of political violence and terrorist activities to kill members of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP] and to put the blame for this on the State of Cambodia [SOC] because they took place in SOC-controlled zones. Then, they will proclaim that the election cannot be held because there is no neutral political atmosphere. The Khmer Rouge have also done this to force these two parties to withdraw from the election.

2. The intensification of attacks on cities, provinces, districts, and SOC positions to show that there is no security in Cambodia for holding an election and to prevent people from taking part in it. Along with this, they have also threatened people against taking part in the election by saying that those who do are traitors.

3. The intensification of the killing of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel to force some countries to withdraw their personnel from UNTAC. Therefore, we should not fall into the Khmer Rouge trap. Election should be held under any circumstances as 4.2 million Cambodians have already registered for it. This is evidence of their will to express their democratic right to elect their future leaders.

However, if the FUNCINPEC and BDLP withdraw from the election, there will still be 18 other competing parties left. Postponing or canceling the election will mean bowing to the Khmer Rouge (?threat) and pressure.

[Correspondent] What measures should UNTAC take in this situation?

[Hor Namhong] I think in order to face the Khmer Rouge, UNTAC should amend its mandate so that it will have sufficient measures and means to defend itself and be in control of all eventualities .

[Correspondent] What do you think about views on the setting up of a quadripartite government?

[Hor Namhong] The Khmer Rouge's strategy is to return to power in Cambodia. After realizing that they cannot return to power through the use of military force, they changed their tactic to participating in power sharing in the provisional government to achieve that goal.

We should remember that the first international conference in Paris in August 1989 failed because the Khmer Rouge demanded a quadripartite government during the transition. We opposed this. After the Paris agreement was signed, the Khmer Rouge continued with their strategy by demanding that the SNC be given the powers of a government.

In the past 18 months, the Khmer Rouge have been using this as a condition of their support for FUNCINPEC and the BLDP. However, since they have failed, they have withdrawn from the peace process.

At the signing of the Paris agreement, the SOC acknowledged the legitimacy of the Khmer Rouge by allowing them to be SNC members. At that time, we were prepared to completely forget the past for the sake of national reconciliation and were prepared to recognize the Khmer Rouge in the [national] assembly, regardless of the number of their members, along with the legitimate political parties in the political life of the country and nation.

However, up to day, everyone knows that the Khmer Rouge are destroying the agreement and the election. Therefore, I see no reason to accept them in any coalition government. Can our people accept them in a coalition government? Also, to allow them to be part of the coalition government is to prepare for their return to carry out genocide again in Cambodia and to create insecurity and confrontation for the whole of Southeast Asia.

[Correspondent] How do you foresee developments in Cambodia if the CPP wins the election?

[Hor Namhong] If the CPP wins it is obvious that the Khmer Rouge will launch attacks everywhere. This is to force the SOC to agree to a coalition government as they know they cannot take power through military means. No new government can accept the partition of Cambodian territory or give any sanctuary to the Khmer Rouge after the election because by then they will become bandits.

However, the war the Khmer Rouge will wage will not be on as large a scale as before the signing of the Paris agreement. Furthermore, their military component cannot survive long if Thailand remains neutral by closing the border and preventing them from using sanctuaries to oppose the legitimate government. At that time, the new government willl need the aid of friendly countries and the international community. It is also their duty to help.

[Correspondent] If the CPP loses in the election, will it recognize the results?

[Hor Namhong] The CPP has said many times that it will recognize the election results. Other parties, including FUNCINPEC and the BLDP, should also recognize the results. If the CPP loses, it will become the biggest opposition party in the nation's political life. It will also be able to put up a political platform to compete in the second assembly election. All political parties should accept this democratic game.

[Correspondent] Some people say that if FUNCINPEC wins Cambodia will have peace. What is your view?

[Hor Namhong] It is true that if FUNCINPEC wins, it will bring the Khmer Rouge into the new government as this is its political line. Ranariddh said he will bring in the Khmer Rouge's young generation to work with him. We ask whether these Khmer Rouge will be able to work with the FUNCINPEC government if Pol Pot does not agree to it? Furthermore, the Khmer Rouge have infiltrated into the FUNCINPEC in all areas, military and civilian.

In fact everyone knows that Ampil and Rumchang are FUNCINPEC places controled by the Khmer Rouge. FUNCINPEC is playing an extremely dangerous game. The introduction of the Khmer Rouge into any government amounts to preparing the Khmer Rouge for the future, because FUNCINPEC has neither the troops nor the political officials to oppose them.

However, up to now we have not been able to conclude whether FUNCINPEC will take part in the election, if at the last minute it realizes that it cannot win. Even though FUNCINPEC has said that it will, it is already prepared in some degree to lose and will reject the election result by raising various reasons.

[Correspondent] What is your view of the Khmer Rouge's accusation that there are many Vietnamese residents in Cambodia?

[Hor Namhong] During the time of Samdech [Prince] Sihanouk, there were about 500,000 Vietnamese in Cambodia. Now the number is far lower. A concrete example is after the Khmer Rouge's massacre of Vietnamese residents in Tonle Sap, at Chong Khneas village in Siem Reap Province, almost all Vietnamese residents in Tonle Sap fled to Vietnam, as have been witnessed by foreign observers in Phnom Penh. How many of them crossed the border into Vietnam? Only about 20,000. Therefore, I would like UNTAC and the SNC technical consultative committee to conduct a census of Vietnamese residents.

I would like to ask whether we should kill the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia or wage a war against Vietnam as the Khmer Rouge did to solve this problem? I would like various political parties to consider this problem with political responsibility. After the establishment of a new government, the new government will hold talks with Vietnam to solve this problem.

United Nations 'Has Not Achieved' Campaign Freedom

BK1405024193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 May 93 p A3

[Text] The UN peacekeeping mission has not achieved the desired level of campaign freedom in Cambodia as political intimidation still occurs, particularly by the Phnom Penh government, the chief of the UN's electoral component in Cambodia, Reginald Austin, said yesterday.

Austin said he is "most concerned" about the security situation and the continued political violence in the build up to Cambodia's first general elections since 1972.

"There are still security problems. But we expect some success and change in the political environment. It will not be perfect, but much better that it was," Austin said.

He said reported political intimidation included people facing difficulty moving around in some areas. He did not elaborate but agreed when asked that he was referring to intimidation by the Phnom Penh govemment of other factions.

Phnom Penh authorities recently refused to allow a helicopter carrying the royalist Funcinpec Party leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh, to lift off from Phnom Penh airport en route to a scheduled political rally.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac) subsequently announced it would make transport available to politicians denied freedom of movement.

"We cannot conduct the election in secret. The UN-organized election has been openly exercised. However, the more open you are, the more you are in danger yourself," Austin said.

He called for cooperation from each of the Cambodian factions to maintain order and prevent attacks on UN personnel in their respective zones.

"Our safety depends on the combined concern of every faction. They should not want to harm Untac," he said.

Austin yesterday presided over a plenary session at a three-day intensive course for 967 international polling station officials at a seaside hotel in Phatthaya.

The officials will enter Cambodia on Saturday to help Untac supervise the UN-organized election set for May 23-28. In the opening session, Austin was ovelwhelmed with queries about security from the participants, who came from 64 countries.

He told them the Untac mandate was for defensive purposes, not the elimination of possible attackers, and that Untac was serious about protecting its staff and the electoral teams.

"We are in Cambodia to make sure the general election is not destroyed or disturbed. We are watching the situation closely and we hope the environment will be conducive to peace, so people can turn out at the polling stations," Austin said.

"The presence of the international electoral teams is very important to the polling process because it will demonstrate a neutral environment," he said adding that with the teams, the poll is assured of being completely non-partisan and non-biased.

Every international electoral official will be given life insurance coverage because their tasks will be undertaken in a violent environment.

Minister: Only CPP Can Prevent Pol Pot's Return

BK1605085193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] His Excellency Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], visited people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. [words indistinct] Tie Banh also took part in the inauguration of a bridge and the Preah Enkaosei monastery gate in Siem Reap provincial town. Also present were Neou Sam, chairman of the Siem Reap provincial party committee; Lieutenant General Long Sopheap, commander of the 4th Military Region; and many leading officials of the province.

On this occasion, Kong San, elder of the Preah Enkaosei monastery, informed the delegation and all compatriots about the rebuilding of the monastery after its destruction by the genocidal Pol Pot clique. He stressed that the entire monastery was nearly lost after 7 January 1979. However, with the support of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the local people, it has been gradually rebuilt. So far, the monastery's gate and the bridge at the front have been completed. He also thanked the CPP for reviving the religion of which the Cambodian people are adherents.

Talking to compatriots, Tie Banh pointed out the CPP accomplishments of more than 14 years, aimed at bringing development and peace to the people. He also stressed CPP efforts [words indistinct] in the future. However, the Khmer Rouge bandits have continually destroyed the CPP's sincere efforts. [words indistinct] in the future, only the CPP is sufficiently capable of preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Therefore, to vote for the CPP is to ensure against the return of the genocidal regime.

Later, Tie Banh traveled on to visit compatriots in Banteay Srei District. Here he made an appeal and conveyed the sentiments of Their Excellencies Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen to the compatriots. He also pointed out the social and national gains of the CPP for the people in the past 14 years. A large number of the realizations have however been destroyed by the Khmer Rouge bandits and their genocidal allies. He stressed that faced with their destructive acts, no party dares to guarantee and protect the lives of our compatriots. Only the CPP, however, has (?enough experience) to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Indonesia

DPRK: U.S. Talks 'Only Solution' to Nuclear Issue

BK1705103493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] JAKARTA, May 17 (AFP)—North Korea's visiting foreign minister said Monday that a dialogue with the United States was the only solution to resolving concerns raised by its announced pullout from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

"The correct solution lies in ... negotiations," Kim Yong-nam said after meeting with his Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas.

Alatas said that during their meeting Kim gave an "extensive" explanation of North Korea's position and demanded the understanding and the support of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which is currently chaired by Indonesia.

Alatas said he would further study the issue and see what NAM could do to help.

Kim said North Korea, a NAM member, would retaliate if the United States "handles our country with force," but that it would be willing to talk should Washington "come back to us with negotiations."

The U.N. Security Council last week passed a resolution calling on North Korea to reverse its March decision to withdraw from the NPT, made in defiance of international demands for outside inspections of facilities suspected of being used for nuclear weapons research.

Kim said North Korea would view any action under the resolution as manipulation by Washington and "a declaration of war" that would require "strong defensive measures."

The United States has hinted it would be willing to meet with North Korea on the issue, and reports in the Japanese press, which watches North Korea closely, have said talks might be held this week.

There has been no official announcement but Kim said the United States had moved "to respond positively to our call for dialogue" and that it was welcomed by North Korea's government.

Kim said North Korea had the right to join or withdraw from any international treay, and described the Security Council resolution as "a violation and infringement upon the sovereignty of our republic."

North Korea's pullout decision would be effective June 12.

Kim said the United States has used the atomic issue, and its influence in international bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, to attack North Korean socialism.

He also accused the United States of starting the nuclear proliferation problem on the Korean Peninsula, saying it had moved nuclear weapons into South Korea in the 1950s.

"The United States, as a nuclear weapons state, is not implementing its nuclear obligation under the NPT," Kim added.

ABRI Commander Comments on Golkar Leadership

BK1605104193 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 24 Apr 93 p 16

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 24 April—General Edi Sudrajat, Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [ABRI] commander, said ABRI has always regarded Golkar [Functional Group] as a single majority [preceding two words in English] in Indonesia's political system that should continue to be preserved. When pressed to answer a question from newsmen at the opening of the second working meeting of board members of the Ex-Servicemen's Children Communication Forum building in Jakarta on Friday morning, Gen. Sudrajat said: "I feel it is important for us to maintain the existing system." The working meeting was held over two days.

Responding to a question on ABRI's preparedness to send its candidates to run for the Golkar chairmanship at the upcoming national congress [in October], Gen. Sudrajat admitted that ABRI has prepared suitable candidates.

However, the election process at the national congress will determine whether or not the Golkar leadership comes from ABRI. If an ABRI personnel is elected, so be it, he said.

When another reporter asked whether the chairman of Golkar's Central Executive Board should come from ABRI, Edi Sudrajat laughingly said yes.

Answering a question on whether it was true that ABRI has prepared Mr. Harsudiono Hartas to assume the post of chairman of the Golkar Central Executive Board, the ABRI commander said several candidates, between 10 to 12, have been prepared for the post. He said this is because none of the candidates, who were former ABRI personnel, had a bad record. However, the Armed Forces commander reminded that anyone who holds a position in the Golkar Executive Board must be a retired armed forces personnel.

He stressed that everyone seemed to think that the future Golkar leadership should come from ABRI. Still, the main issue is that the chairman is a person who is elected unanimously by the National Congress, and is considered to be the most capable to lead the organization. [passage omitted]

Minister 'Prepared' for CGI Aid Failure

BK1405071993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Indonesia is prepared to face the worst possible scenario in the forthcoming meeting of the Consultative Group for Indonesia [CGI]. This would be the failure to receive expected aid from donor countries and the inclusion of human rights in the annual meeting. Salleh Afiff, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and development supervision, disclosed this to reporters following a meeting with (Gautam Khajee), World Bank vice president for the Asia-Pacific region, in Jakarta yesterday. According to Salleh Afiff, the worst possible scenario was not discussed during the meeting. However, he said the matter should be discussed in future meetings prior to the CGI meeting.

Laos

Editorial Hails 'Success' of PRC Minister's Visit

BK1605083393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 15 May 93

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute and Hail the Success of the Visit to Laos by Comrade General Chi Haotian and Delegation"]

[Text] Respected listeners, at an invitation of Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, minister of national defense of our Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Comrade General Chi Haotian, PRC state councillor and minister of national defense, and delegation paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 10 to 13 May. The four-day visit by Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and his delegation is a very significant milestone contributing to further enhancing, strengthening, and expanding the relations of traditional friendship between the two nations and two armies of Laos and China. Comrade the PRC national defense minister and his delegation have brought with them to our party, state, people, and Lao People's Army [LPA] the warm, pure, and close friendship of the party, state, people, and fraternal Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. Following the visit, the already close relations of friendship have been further enhanced and will flourish.

During their stay in Laos, Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and the delegation held a consultative meeting and exchanged views with Comrade Lt. Gen. Choummali Sai-gnason and other high-ranking LPA officers on mutual assistance in building and consolidating the armed forces of each country under new circumstances. The two sides informed each other of the developments in their respective countries. They also discussed many international issues of common interest. Following the meeting, they reached an unanimity and achieved mutual understanding on all issues raised for discussion. The PRC comrade national defense minister also paid a courtesy call on Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of state, and Comrade Gen. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the LPDR, during which he was accorded with a warm and friendly welcome. Both Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Gen. Khamtai Siphandon wholeheartedly welcomed Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and the delegation's visit, which has brought to our Lao party, state, people, and LPA the fraternal and comradely friendship from the party, state, and people of China and the Chinese PLA. Our two Lao leaders highly appraised the visit, which, they said was a very significant milestone contributing to enhancing, strengthening, and promoting, ever more firmly, the time-honored relations of traditional friendship of the parties, states, peoples, and armies of the two countries.

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, the government, and people of Laos, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan deeply thanked the Chinese party, state, and people for their material and spiritual support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause in the past national liberation struggle as well as for the defense and building of the country at present.

During the courtesy call, Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian informed the comrade Lao leaders of the results of his visit. He also conveyed warm greetings and best wishes from Comrade CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other Chinese party and state leaders to the comrade chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and comrade president of the LPDR as well as other Lao party and state leaders.

After ending the official visit, Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and his delegation left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 13 May. Our LPA is elated at the visit by the PRC comrade national defense minister and wholeheartedly hails its success. Our LPA is convinced that following the visit, the traditional friendship, solidarity, and affection between Laos and China will be enhanced, strengthened, and will develop forever.

Burmese Deputy Premier, Delegation Visit

'Joint Statement' Issued

BK1605055293 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 15 May 93

[Laos-Burma "joint statement" issued in Vientiane on 14 May on the occasion of the 11-15 May visit by Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister of the Union of Burma]

[Text] In response to an invitation of His Excellency Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning and Cooperation Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], His Excellency Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], paid a friendship visit to the LPDR from 11 to 15 May.

Accompanying Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin during the trip were Lieutenant General Chit Shwe, minister of forestry affairs; (U Soe Nyunt), deputy minister of religious affairs; U Tin Hlaing, deputy minister of agriculture; and high-level cadres of the Union of Myanmar Government.

Vice Adm. Maung Muang Khin and his delegation were accorded a warm and friendly welcome by the Lao Government and people. During the period of visit to the LPDR, Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin and the delegation visited several production establishments and cultural sites in Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang Province.

Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin paid courtesy calls on Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the LPDR; and Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the LPDR. He was warmly received by the two.

Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboualapha and Deputy Prime Minister Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin held a meeting and talks in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides observed with satisfaction that in a spirit of a joint communique previously issued between the prime ministers of the two countries, the Laos-Myanmar relations have been actively promoted, such as in the fields of border demarcation work, narcotics control and suppression, exchange of delegations at various levels, as well as bilateral technical cooperation in the fields of agriculture and forestry.

Regarding the cooperation in 1993, both sides have agreed to continue the strengthening of friendship between the two countries. They have also agreed to study jointly possibilities for future cooperation in other fields.

The two deputy prime ministers shared the opinion that the transportation and communications along the common border should be improved in order to facilitate the ever increasing border trading between the two countries. Both sides also agreed to fix the venues for border trading and set necessary financial and monetary regulations to facilitate the payments.

Both sides agreed to further cooperate in the fields of agriculture, forestry, energy, and minerals, by mean of exchanging delegations in the related fields between the two countries. On the sending of Lao cadres to attend training courses in Myanmar, Myanmar is ready to accept the cadres for the purpose beginning from the first week of June and will accept more cadres in the future.

The two deputy prime ministers concurred that the attraction of foreign investment is important for economic development in each country. They also agreed that the exchange of experiences in this field is essential.

The deputy prime minister of the Union of Myanmar expressed his deep appreciation for the warm welcome and overwhelming hospitality shown by the Lao government and people to him and his delegation during the period of their friendship visit to the LPDR.

Issued in Vientiane on 14 May.

Delegation Departs

BK1505134693 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] A high-level government delegation of the Union of Myanmar led by His Excellency Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister, ended an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and left Vientiane for home at noon by a special plane of the Myanmar Airlines on 15 May. The visit, which began on 11 May, was in response to an invitation of His Excellency Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning and Cooperation Committee.

The Myanmar delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by His Excellency Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning and Cooperation Committee, and His Excellency Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport was His Excellency U Maung Maung Lay, ambassador of Myanmar to Laos, along with many high-ranking Lao cadres and embassy staff members of the Union of Myanmar to Laos.

SRV Culture Ministry Delegation Signs Protocol

BK1505102493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] On the evening of 12 May, a ceremony was held at the Mekong Restaurant in the capital, Vientiane, to mark the signing of a cooperation protocol between the Lao Information and Culture Ministry and the Vietnamese Culture and Information Ministry. Signing for the Lao side was Bouasi Chaleunsouk, deputy minister and acting minister of information and culture, while Tran Hoan, minister of culture and information, signed for the Vietnamese side. The signing ceremony was held in the presence of Bouaban Volakhoun, Lao deputy minister of information and culture, and Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, along with a number of cadres concerned.

This protocol is based on the agreement on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation signed between the Lao and Vietnamese governments in Hanoi on 26 April 1993. According to the protocol, the two sides have agreed to implement cooperation plans in the information and cultural sphere for 1993 in particular—for example, by exchanging visits between delegations at the ministerial level and between technicians in the information and cultural service and by training of specialized cadres, including short-term training for Lao cadres in 1993 and 1994.

Ends Visit 13 May

BK1605062693 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Minister Tran Hoan ended its four-day visit to Laos and left for home at noon on 13 May.

The main objective of the successful visit to Laos by the SRV cultural delegation was to review the implementation of the cooperation plans in the cultural and information fields between the two countries over the past period. The practice was aimed at improving the efficiency of such cooperation on the basis of the renovation in each country.

During the visit, the information and culture ministers of Laos and Vietnam signed a cooperation protocol in the aforementioned fields with the main purpose to boost the greater efficiency of their cooperation. The cooperation protocol signed by the two ministers also included the cultural and information cooperation plans for 1993-94 so that the two countries can provide more assistance to each other.

Commentary Views May Elections in Cambodia

BK1705053993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1330 GMT 16 May 93

[Commentary by Sainam Kong: "Will the Cambodian People Be Able to Vote?"]

[Text] Respected listeners, the UN-organized elections in Cambodia will be held on schedule from 23 to 27 May. The elections, held in accordance with the Paris agreement on Cambodia, are aimed at bringing peace to the Cambodian people.

The train of peace is seemingly approaching its destination now. Nonetheless, all of the sudden, it is apparently being blocked by something that only wants to stop it on its tracks. The world public is very concerned with the changing situation in Cambodia at present. Everyone is pointing an accusing finger at the inflexible stand of the Khmer Rouge which has refused to implement the Paris agreement on Cambodia from the beginning.

Foreign reports say that the Khieu Samphan faction has relentlessly committed cease-fire violations by launching nibbling attacks against the territory under the control of the State of Cambodia side, killing hundreds of Cambodian people, shooting at UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] aircraft and vehicles, seizing and detaining scores of UNTAC officials as hostages, and attacking and killing more than 10 UNTAC soldiers. More serious still, Khieu Samphan himself and his men in the SNC [Supreme National Council] on 13 April evacuated from Phnom Penh under the pretext of their so-called own security. In addition, the social situation in Cambodia still remains insecure. Nonetheless, the reports failed to point out which faction is responsibile for the current turmoil. On 29 April, UNTAC head Yasushi Akashi said that the elections have not yet materialized so far.

According to several observers and analysts, the Khmer Rouge plan to implement three schemes to obstruct the elections in Cambodia: to use military force to undermine the atmosphere of the elections, to employ psychological warfare tactics in carrying out propaganda campaigns to discourage people from participating in the elections, and to render the elections meaningless.

Even though the situation in Cambodia is changing in a negative way and is in a serious position, the UN secretary general still calls on all factions to hold the elections on schedule. On 5 May, President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines issued a statement supporting the 23 April statement reached by the various parties attending the Paris agreement on Cambodia. At the same time, he also pointed out that the elections in Cambodia later this year must be freely undertaken under an atmosphere of equality.

The foreign minister of Malaysia recently reaffirmed that Malaysia would not withdraw from Cambodia as a result of the Khmer Rouge's intensified harassment. He also pointed out that Malaysia would not want to see UN policemen armed only with batons made to control a group of persons who are armed with hand grenades and machine guns and that Malaysia would comply with the UN resolution to halt any acts of the Khmer Rouge.

The Japanese prime minister recently gave assurance that Japan would not withdraw from Cambodia even though some Japanese UN peacekeepers have been killed in that country.

On 13 May, more than 1,000 observers for the Cambodian elections from 50 countries around the world held a meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand, to discuss ways to effectively supervise the elections in that country.

An urgent meeting was held in Beijing on 6 May with the participation of three Cambodian factions, except the Khmer Rouge, under the chairmanship of Samdech

Norodom Sihanouk and in the presence of UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi. The participants adopted a 10-point resolution saying that the three Cambodian factions would completely abide by the Paris agreement, continue the evolution of peace in Cambodia through holding the elections, respect the cease-fire, oppose all forms of violence and disturbances, and respect human rights.

All political parties in Cambodia have already kicked off their election campaigns. At present, more than 5 million Cambodian people, approximately 96 percent of all eligible voters in that country, have registered with the Election Committee. This clearly shows that the Cambodian people want to participate in the elections in accordance with the spirit of the Paris agreement on Cambodia signed in 1991.

Therefore, we are now only waiting to see whether the Cambodian people will be able to elect their own representatives according to their aspirations. All progressive people around the world only want to see Cambodia able to develop good relations with other countries.

Philippines

Romulo Rejects Maintaining Close U.S. Ties

HK1505053993 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo wants the Philippines to be politically and economically dependent on its Asian sisters like Japan. Romulo announced this after rejecting the Presidential Management Staff's proposal for the Philippines to maintain close ties with the United States. Romulo said that the United States is also experiencing economic problems, which is why the Philippines should no longer depend on that country. Instead, Romulo stressed that the Philippines should count on Asia's economic tigers, like Japan, the ROK, and Taiwan.

Ties With Japan, E. Asia Priority

HK1705045893 Quezon City MALAYA in English 15 May 93 p 1

[Report by Carlito Pablo and Minnie Cadelina]

[Text] Relations with the United States will be downgraded in favor of ties with Japan and other East Asian countries, Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo said yesterday.

Romulo, explaining the major shift in Philippine foreign policy that has been built on close to a century of ties with the U.S., said: "Our future for economic gains is highly dependent on East Asia. By definition, Japan is there. So I think we must focus on Japan, focus enough on countries like South Korea and Taiwan."

Romulo said the country will continue to maintain strong ties with the U.S. which is currently grappling with domestic economic problems.

But he said: "At the end of the day, all the frostings and everything else will come from East Asia."

In the Senate, Sen Blas Ople (Laban) [People's Struggle] criticized President Ramos and Romulo for allegedly ignoring the Senate in a wide range of foreign policy issues.

Ople, chairman of the foreign relations committee, warned this could lead to a collapse in the bipartisan approach to foreign policy agreed upon at the start of Ramos' term.

He said the agreement, initiated by the Senate, suspended open debates in support of the administration's foreign policy directions.

Ople said that among the issues the executive failed to consult the Senate on are the sending of peacekeeping forces to Cambodia, a reported agreement with China concerning a military modernization program, planned acquisition of old warships and fighter planes from South Korea, the status of the 1951 RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Agreement, and the granting of access to Taiwanese fishing vessels along the Bashi Channel and Babuyan Island.

He said that without a bipartisan approach, senators "could rise up anytime and denounce the government's foreign policy."

Romulo said East Asia, which includes China, touted as the next economic superpower, is the most economically vibrant region in the world.

He said that a significant share of prospective foreign investments in the country as well as trading opportunities are found in the region.

Romulo said pressing internal problems in the U.S. will preclude it from playing a principal role in assisting the Philippines achieve economic development.

"We have to understand that the U.S. has domestic economic problems. Until this is resolved, everybody else will be correspondingly impacted," he said.

Romulo, during his recent 12-day trip to the U.S., urged key officials of the Clinton administration to work for a fresh start in RP-U.S. relations, previously founded on the presence of American military bases in the Philippines, to one based on economic issues.

Romulo complained that while Washington has not been forthcoming on aid and investments in recent years, its officials have been concentrating more on "irritants" in its dealings with Manila.

These include a plan to grant amnesty to killers of Army Col James Rowe and Philippine support to Libya on the 1988 Lockerbie bombing issue.

Contingents To Join UN Troops in Somalia, Kuwait

HK1705051893 Quezon City MALAYA in English 15 May 93 p 2

[Report by Carlito Pablo]

[Text] Manila is set to dispatch around 100 Filipino peacekeepers to Somalia in support of the United Nations' effort to restore order and provide relief to civil war-torn Somalia, a senior Filipino diplomat said yesterday.

The government is also preparing to send another 50 peacekeepers to serve under a UN mission along the Iraq-Kuwaiti border, the diplomat said.

Manila earlier declined a request by Washington to contribute forces to the United States-led relief mission to Somalia due to lack of government funds although President Ramos ordered a $5,000- donation as token of Philippine support.

The U.S. recently pulled out its troops, mostly Marines, from Somalia paving the way for the takeover of some 20,000 UNISOM (United Nations in Somalia) peacekeepers.

"This time it's different since the operations will be under UN auspices," the diplomat said, noting the international body will finance the participation of Filipino troops.

The government earlier sent 352 Filipino peacekeepers, composed of police personnel, marine and naval observers, to Cambodia under the UNTAC (United Nations Transitional Authority) and are receiving salaries amounting to $145 per day.

Ten poll officials from the Commission on Elections and the private group National Movement for Free Elections left early this week to Pnom Penh to assist in the UN-sponsored elections on May 23- 28.

Manila received the request for Filipino peacekeepers in Somalia from the UN two weeks ago.

The Catholic church in Manila through its humanitarian arm Caritas earlier organized a five-man relief group which left for Somalia early this year to help in feeding centers.

The dispatch of peacekeepers along the Iraq-Kuwaiti border is still awaiting approval by President Ramos.

Ramos Orders Spratlys Airstrip Widened

HK1705060393 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has ordered the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] to widen the country's airstrip in the Spratly Islands in order to accommodate large military planes. Ramos' directive was made in a meeting with AFP Western Command senior commanders and junior officers, as well as Philippine National Police officials at Puerto Princesa, Palawan. The chief executive said that the existing 1000-m runway in Kalayaan Island must be widened in order to accommodate larger types of military aircraft. The Philippines is one of the claimants of Kalayaan Island, which is part of the hotly contested Spratly Islands.

Ramos To Order Patrol Boats During ROK Visit

HK1505015293 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The Philippine Navy is set to purchase up to 12 second-hand fast patrol boat from South Korea under terms to be signed during the upcoming visit by President Fidel V. Ramos. Navy Chief Vice Admiral Mariano Dumancas Jr. said the two countries have reached an initial agreement for the purchase of 10 to 12 85-foot patrol boats to meet the requirements of the Philippine Navy.

Earlier, the Navy planned to buy 30 new fast patrol boats from the United States as part of its payment for the use of military bases in the country. Due to the rising cost of the boats, the Navy can only expect to buy 20 such boats. Reports have indicted that the Air Force also plans to buy F-5E fighter jets from South Korea to beef up the country's air defense system, for which F-5A were being used.

NDF Criticizes Government Plan for Talks

HK1505035793 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] today said the Ramos administration is not interested in the success of the peace process. The NDF said in a statement that this can be gleaned from the National Unification Commission [NUC] plan to conduct separate negotiations with NDF factions.

The NDF described this NUC plan as rowing a boat in two rivers [a Tagalog expression that means insincerity or deceit].

The NDF is expected to withdraw from the peace talks if the government continues talking peace with what it described to be people pretending to be NDF leaders.

Ramos Directs Neutralization of Abu Sayyaf Group

HK1505054093 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] President Fidel Ramos has reiterated his directive to neutralize the Abu Sayyaf group responsible for the kidnapping of Luis Anthony Biel. The president's directive was issued after Biel, along with his family and military chief General Lisandro Abadia, met with the chief executive in Malacanang. Biel recounted to the president his experience in the hands of his kidnappers but showed no signs of being traumatized.

Ramos said the Abu Sayyaf group, which is a threat to society, has to be neutralized.

Investigators Believe Muslims Behind Train Bombings

HK1505054293 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Six Muslims are believed to have been involved in the two bombing incidents on two light railway transit stations in Manila and Pasay City recently. This is according to a confidential report by the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] which is due for submission to Malacanang.

NBI Director Epimaco Velasco said that rigorous investigations on the case are still going on so that the culprits could be apprehended. More than 20 people were injured in the blasts.

Thailand

Paper Interviews Security Chief on Cambodia

BK1605143193 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 May 93 p 3

[Interview with General Charan Kunlawanit, secretary general of the National Security Council; place and date not given]

[Text] [NAEO NA] How does the National Security Council assess the situation in Cambodia before and after the coming election?

[Charan] Preparations by the United Nations for the election in Cambodia are different from ours. For us, we first conduct a household survey to determine how many representatives we should have. But in Cambodia, the number of representatives in each province is based on its estimated population. There are 21 provinces in Cambodia, and the estimate is that there will be 120 representatives altogether. There are provinces with one representative and those with five to six.

Another aspect that is different is that in Cambodia they have not had a census of households. The people are only required to report for identification cards. There is a loophole here because a person can report as many times as he wishes. Some of them may carry two or three identification cards. This is not fair. No wonder the estimate of 4.5 million who would register to vote was lower that the final tally of 4.8 million who will be casting ballots. There are certainly phantom votes.

Next, about the registration of political parties for the election. There are altogether 20 parties. What is important is that the Khmer Rouge did not register for the election. It has refused to run because it says Vietnam still exerts a strong influence in Cambodia. We want the Khmer Rouge to participate in the political process, but it has refused. We wonder whether this indicates that they now have chosen to resort to violence instead of the political process. We raised this question because our position has always been for a peaceful settlement. We reject the use of force. So when the Khmer Rouge rejected the election, we tried to negotiate with them.

Yet, there are other factors to consider. Why did Prince Sihanouk raise his voice and leave Phnom Penh for Beijing? Prince Sihanouk is very clever politically speaking. He was a monarch once, then a president. He became a prisoner and then returned as head of state. He does not even have a cent, but he has worldwide support. He is a clever man, but why has he fled his country despite the presence of a UN mission. This shows that he does not see the United Nations as a real help, that he would rather seek help from China. We do not know what he asked from China, but, from my analysis, I think he wants China to negotiate with the United Nations or the Khmer Rouge, to persuade the Khmer Rouge to join the peace process.

Besides, Prince Sihanouk in the beginning agreed to run as president. But three days after his meeting with Akashi, he rejected the plan. Son Sann told me that after the election, Sihanouk would be just a puppet at the top with no real power. That's possible since there is still no constitution. So Sihanouk left the country and said he no longer wanted to run as president. It is possible that he thought he would become a puppet after the election. That means administrative power would not be in the hands of the elected candidates after the election.

We also think likewise and so does the Khmer Rouge. Let us look back a little bit. At the time of the tripartite coalition, the three Khmer factions controlled the seat at the UN. They had a lot of friends. They did not have power in their country, but they had friends, money, and a lot of support. Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh Government controlled the country, but they had no money. Now they have become the quadripartite coalition with a seat at the UN, and then the SNC [Supreme National Council]. The Khmer Rouge, which once was DK [Democratic Kampuchea], and part of the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea], has lost all of its status after the SNC was set up. It has lost both money and support. They might have thought that they would have some control in the country after the coalition of four parties, but when Khieu Samphan went to Phnom Penh, he was beaten on the head. Khieu Samphan did not fight back. He did nothing because it was the responsibility of the UN. He thought the UN would do something. It was the UNAMIC [UN Advanced Mission in Cambodia] at that time. But UNAMIC said: "None of my business. The Khmer factions must discuss this themselves within the framework of the Paris agreement. None of my business." Well, this might be correct literally, but it was wrong in terms of one's responsibility. Its task was to create peace in Cambodia. That means to try to forge solidarity among the Khmer factions. Well, the four were fighting, but the referee said you must stop fighting and make peace among yourselves. That's impossible. It was a mistake and the UN has admitted it. That's one thing.

Second, when the UN sent a peace mssion to Cambodia, the first thing it did was to impose a ceasefire agreement on them. This has never been achieved from the beginning, and they are still fighting now. Third, in June 1991, at the start of the second phase, Akashi and Anderson came to see us here and asked us to ask the Khmer Rouge to lay down their arms. We called Khieu Samphan for talks. He had two conditions: first, the Khmer Rouge will not join the process if it has no part in the administration. Second, the Khmer Rouge questioned why there had been no verification of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia as has been agreed on paper. The UN Transitonal Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] said it did not carry out the verification because it had received a letter from Vietnam saying all Vietnamese forces had been pulled out of Cambodia.

To be analytical, it is not important whether the Vietnamese have pulled out or are still in Cambodia. What is important is Vietnam's continued influence in Cambodia. We can see this easily. When UNTAC captured three Vietnamese, Vietnam denied that they were Vietnamese soldiers. But when there was a massacre of 39 ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia, the Vietnamese Government issued a strong condemnation. We can compare the ethnic Vietnamese to those of Chinese descent in Thailand whom we think of as Thais. So what business does the government of another country have meddling in this? What has happened in Cambodia reflects Vietnam's continued influence.

As it is, the Khmer Rouge has stopped cooperating or compromising within the tripartite coalition because of the UN failure to solve the problem. The UN has failed to solve the problem by the standards of the eastern society, that is, by forging unity among them all.

On the election, it is normal to see political assassinations before elections. It happens in Thailand where political canvassers have been shot dead. The same in Cambodia. But, the UN authorities who are preparing for the Cambodian election must try to keep a handle on the situation. This is not so.

Whenever there is an assassination, the UN spokesman immediately blames the Khmer Rouge. This is a big mistake. I even asked how they knew so fast, whether there were ribbons tied to the bullets. They were too hasty in ascribing blame. They should have investigated first. When the first Japanese was killed, they said he was killed by the Khmer Rouge. But two weeks later, they admitted that the Khmer Rouge was not responsible. That's a shame. It was clear that the UNTAC was lopsided. Its role is to forge unity, so they must be impartial and not take sides.

The UNTAC has been partly responsible for pushing the Khmer Rouge to a corner. Should the Khmer Rouge allow itself to be pushed into a corner? No, they would stage a last-ditch battle.

The problem is that the peace mission will not be accomplished, before or after the election. The assassinations will go on. You asked me what will happen. Well, let us think about the problem of terrorism in Thailand. When the battle was raging at Phu Hin Rong Kla, we in Bangkok enjoyed ourselves as usual like nothing was happening. Meanwhile, people the world over thought our country was on fire. The same with Cambodia now. People around the world think that there is fighting everywhere in Cambodia. There are 21 provinces in Cambodia, but the provinces affected by the fighting are Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham, some areas in Battambang and Oddar Meanchey. Only six provinces. Also, the fightings has taken place in some precincts only. But according to the picture painted by UNTAC, it looks as if Cambodia is on fire. This is the impression it has given to others.

There are two effects from such news. First, people think that it is dangerous to be in Cambodia. Second, all that danger is the work of the Khmer Rouge. This has made it seem as if there are some 2 or 3 million Khmer Rouge. In fact, there are only 40,000.

I would say that neither the Khmer Rouge nor the regime in Phnom Penh are that great in numbers. If the Khmer Rouge were that dreadful, it would have already toppled the Phnom Penh government. The same, if Phnom Penh was that strong, it would have crushed the Khmer Rouge by now. Without any support from others, the Thai Government managed to wipe out terrorists from the country. Cambodia is being backed by the UN—46 nations, or 20,000 people. It still cannot solve the problem. If they try to solve the problem the way the police do running after criminals, they will never be successful. They can anticipate attacks here and there, now and then, but they can never put them down.

Now about what will happen after the five-day election from 23 to 27 May, let us review what is going on. The UN has opened nearly 1,800 polling stations in the beginning, but they have closed down some leaving only 500 now. They closed down those in areas they claim are not safe. They are afraid. This means the UN has become a burden instead of playing the role of peacekeeper. It has become a burden. Take care of me, I am afraid of being killed. That's difficult.

The pollings stations that have been closed down are mainly those in areas under Khmer Rouge control. The people therefore cannot vote. Votes for Sihanouk or for Son Sann are therefore lost. This is a political ploy to give votes to the Phnom Penh side. There is no doubt why analysts believe that Phnom Penh would win the election. There will be genuine and fake ballots. There will be a lot of fun.

After the election, the 120 representatives who have won will have the duty of drafting a constitution. There will be a problem because the SNC will continue to have power as a provisional government. It may name Prince Sihanouk as temporary president. But what would happen since there will no Khmer Rouge among those drafting the constitution? If the draft constitution says that no Khmer Rouge is allowed to be in the government, they would be made an enemy forever, a thorn in the government's side. This is very likely because both Hun Sen and Chea Sim have made this very clear in their statements. On the other hand, if they opt for a compromise the way Thailand has done, fighting could be reduced. If not, they can expect a similar terrorist problem. Another question is whether the administrative body which is drawn from the 120 elected representatives have real power. If it does, then it is all right. But if they do not, then the problem will never be solved.

Let us look at the west of Tonle Sap, along Route 5. There was no attack on the people. They were fighting amongst themselves, that is, the Khmer Rouge against Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh against FUNCINPEC, and against Son Sann. That's the pattern. What is noteworthy is: UNTAC has become the target of attacks now. We should not listen too much to their statements. Otherwise, we will also believe them. No matter what happens, they will always blame it on the Khmer Rouge.

So that is a general picture of the situation.

As for UN forces, they must leave Cambodia 90 days after the election. Otherwise, where will they get the money from? Besides, they have admitted that they cannot not fulfill their mission. What is important is that the Cambodian people don't care for them. They should think about that. While the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] is loved by everyone, nobody loves UNTAC. There must be a reason for that.

[NAEO NA] According to the latest development, the Thai foreign minister stated after returning from Cambodia that Phnom Penh has promised that if it wins the election, it would try to get the Khmer Rouge to join the government. What do you think?

[Charan] In fact, it was Chea Sim who said he would support the Khmer Rouge in the sharing of power. If that was his thinking, the country would have to be divided. That is not good. We should not have something like that in this region. The idea of solving the problem by partitioning the country is a Western concept. Something like North Vietnam and South Vietnam, North Korea and South Korea. We in the East do not like such methods.

[NAEO NA] That means the West has a very negative attitude toward the Khmer Rouge.

[Charan] Very negative, because of the stigma of the massacre during 1975-1978. It is like you have to serve a life prison term, once you have been convicted of a crime. No more chance for you. This is a Western idea. The Khmer Rouge is the bad guy. Well, this is not correct, especially when they imposed sanctions. I asked them why didn't they let the Khmer Rouge be judged by the people themselves. Instead, they even announced that the Khmer Rouge would be tried. What power do they have? Have they ever contributed to the welfare of the Cambodian people? No, nothing.

The fact that all factions signed the Paris accord reflected their willingness to achieve unity. This was clearer when they established the SNC in Phnom Penh. Every faction took part. But when Khieu Samphan was hit in the head upon returning to Phnom Penh, the UN officials just ignored what happaned. The incident has made brought UN credibility down to zero. They should have tried to console the Khmer Rouge.

What power does the United Nations have in placing itself above Cambodian sovereignty? Cambodia is not their colony. What are those orders telling them to close the border, or this, or that? When you questioned Ranariddh, he was quite upset wondering whether Cambodia was a colony. You will get the same answers from Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. They are not proud that their country has to listen to Sanderson or to Akashi.

[NAEO NA] Fierce fighting is anticipated after the election.

[Charan] No, I think there would be fierce fighting only for a short time if Phnom Penh wins the election. Then, there would be a lull because everyone will want to see what the draft constitution would look like. If the constitution completely shuts out the Khmer Rouge, then we can expect trouble. It is not correct to ostracize the people from their own country. Great wisdom is needed to solve this political puzzle.

[NAEO NA] What did the National Security Council propose to the government concerning a role Thailand could play in order to contribute to peace in Cambodia?

[Charan] We will do whatever we can to help them. Yet, this must be within the UN framework. We cannot take away the jobs of those assigned to the mission. We must be careful not to meddle.

[NAEO NA] But the United Nations wants Thailand to negotiate with the Khmer Rouge.

[Charan] That's the UN's responsibility, not ours. They might tell us: Please help. But since they refused to listen to us from the beginning, what can we do now that they have made so many mistakes? The Khmer Rouge no longer trusts the United Nations or thinks it can be of any help.

UNTAC Briefs Election Monitors, Gives Assurances

BK1505021993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 93 p 6

[Text] Chomthian, Phatthaya—International election monitors have been "fully briefed" on the security situation in Cambodia and assured that "every step" has been taken to ensure their safety, a United Nations of official said yesterday.

Eric Falt, spokesman for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), also expressed confidence that there will be a high turn-out at the polls from May 23-28.

"We have not hidden in anyway that Cambodia can be a dangerous country," he said.

The International Polling Station Officers (IPSOs) winding up a three-day orientation course today "have been fully briefed on all security aspects of their mission," Mr Falt told a press briefing.

UNTAC has worked with Cambodian factions "to ensure that they will take all steps to provide security within their zones," he added.

Asked about voter turn-out, he said "all signs point to a very large participation of voters."

The Khmer Rouge have boycotted the May 23-28 elections. In a statement circulated in Bangkok yesterday, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan called it "a show aimed at legalising Vietnam's puppet regime."

He pointed out that the elections were being organised amid a "climate of insecurity", citing recent "uprisings" against the Phnom Penh faction's civilian and military units in the provinces of Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Battambang, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham, Oddar Meanchey and Kompot.

The UNTAC spokesman said threats by the Khmer Rouge to obstruct polling in Cambodia were exaggerated.

"I'd like to challenge the view that there's heavy fighting throughout Cambodia," Mr Falt added.

"There are trouble spots—north of Siem Reap, some parts of Kompong Thom province, and north of Banteay Meanchey have been scenes of fighting between the two largest factions," he said. But "there's no fighting throughout the country and the elections will go on as planned," he added.

UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi and the UN military commander Gen John Sanderson will today address the closing of the training course for over 950 IPSOs from 42 countries around the world, as well as the International Parliamentary Union and various UN agencies. Some of the IPSOs leave tomorrow to begin their three-week mission in Cambodia.

In conjunction with Khmer officers, the IPSOs will man polling stations to ensure smooth voting, said UNTAC's deputy chief electoral officer William Clive. They are different from polling "observers" who will travel around the country to specific sites, he added. There will be polling sites in every province and district, with the exception of Oral District in Kompong Speu province. The area has a relatively small population and has been the scene of attacks on UN personnel in the past few weeks.

The majority of IPSOs will be assigned to the relatively safe, more populated central plains area around Phnom Penh.

Mr Falt pointed out that electoral campaigning had been "remarkably peaceful."

"There were predictions that campaigns will be plagued by attacks against political rallies. We have not had one single attack so far and we pray that this trend will continue," he said.

Twenty political parties are contesting the elections. The main contenders are the State of Cambodia's Cambodian People's Party, the Sihanoukist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) fielded by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of former prime minister Son Sann.

Mr Falt said 50-60 political rallies are being held in Cambodia daily as even smaller political parties initially reluctant to campaign are going out to seek votes.

Mr Clive, the deputy chief electoral officer, said UNTAC had tried to educate voters about free and fair elections. He admitted that vote-buying could be a problem but added "we don't anticipate too much of this."

Mr Falt noted, "We said we had nothing against you taking the money and voting for somebody else if that's what you have to do. But in the privacy of the polling booth, you can vote for whoever you want. Take the money, but that's not the doctrine."

In Bangkok, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said Thailand's 27 election monitors will have life insurance. Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said one million baht would be paid if a monitor is killed or 100,000 baht if they are injured.

Mr Surin, asked to comment on a report that the BLDP may pull out of the elections, urged those not participating to refrain from disrupting them. Mr Surin said he believed a chance exists for national reconciliation after the elections if Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk is allowed to play a leading role.

Also, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said Cambodia's Supreme National Council has agreed to rebuild a bridge across Khlong Luek, linking the Cambodian border town of Poipet with Thailand's Aranyaprathet District. The British Government is expected to provide some 8.7 million baht for the project, which is expected to be completed by November this year, Mr Sakthip said.

Chuan Refuses To Reopen Border to Logging

BK1705010793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 May 93 p 1

[Text] Thailand will not unilaterally agree to individual Cambodian factions' requests to open border checkpoints to allow timber exports, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday.

The Premier's comments followed reports that a Cambodian faction leader has asked the Interior Ministry to temporarily open two border passes in Surin province to enable processed wood to be taken from Cambodia.

The request from Prince Norodom Ranariddh, a leader of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction, came shortly after the Thai Cabinet rejected an Interior Ministry proposal to reopen the entire Thai-Cambodian border to allow log merchants to bring back equipment left inside Cambodia.

Mr Chuan said Thailand will only open the frontier if Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), grouping all four rival factions, asks it to do so.

Thailand must strictly comply with the United Nations' resolution on Cambodia and it cannot afford to break the rules otherwise it may be criticised by the international community, Mr Chuan aid.

"This is their affair. The SNC (Supreme National Council) is the one to consider this. It is not for one faction to say and then for other factions to blame Thailand for interfering," Mr Chuan said.

Prince Ranariddh had asked Thailand to open the two checkpoints to enable a Thai logging company to extract processed wood from his faction's zone of control in northern Cambodia. Prince Ranariddh asked the Interior Ministry to open the checkpoints until June 19 to allow the export of 5,000 cubic metres of processed timber.

Cambodia's SNC reconciliation body agreed last year to ban the export of timber from the country from January 1 this year despite requests from Thailand to grant a grace period for Thai logging companies to extract timber already felled. Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said last night he has not yet seen Prince Ranariddh's request.

In a related development, Mr Chuan said he has been informed of violent situations in some areas along the Thai-Cambodian border.

He said the military and Interior Ministry officials have warned villagers along the border to be alert to possible flare-ups of fighting between rival Cambodian factions. The military has also drawn up a protection plan to avert possible violence on the Thai side of the border.

Mr Chuan said the Government is ready to send officials to provide relief to villagers along the border.

PRC, Cambodia, UNTAC Join Against Border Crime

BK1505102293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] China and Cambodia and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia or UNTAC have agreed to join crime suppression activities along the Thai-Cambodian border in Surin Province in the Northeast. In April, Khmer bandits robbed and kidnapped Thai people. In this regard, Thailand has had to pay ransom of almost 100,000 baht per person and one person is dead.

Deputy Governor of Surin Captain Wiraphan Changkhasiri chaired the recent meeting of the Joint Thai-Cambodian-UNTAC Committee to discuss the issue. The tripartite committee has agreed to cooperate in the communication to suppress Khmer bandits and deploy a joint patrol force along the border in Surin Province. After the meeting, Captain Wiraphan said the fighting in Cambodia is escalating. UNTAC officials must move into Thai territory. He said media people who want to cover stories in Cambodia during the general election there through the border in Surin should contact UNTAC and the Suranari Task Force, which are responsible for those matters.

Rice Farmers Jeer Chuan During Speech

BK1505014093 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 93 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, in a rare encounter of hostility from people, was booed and jeered by farmers here when he met them here yesterday to discuss the government's efforts to support falling paddy prices.

During a meeting with about 200 local rice farmers at the provincial auditorium, Chuan said the government understood farmers' woes resulting from falling paddy prices and had tried its best to help by intervening in the rice market to ensure higher prices.

He explained the government's rice price policy and asked them not to resort to unlawful means to dramatize their demands for higher returns. While Chuan was speaking through a microphone, some farmers tried to interrupt him by speaking through other microphones—but the premier took no heed.

After finishing his speech, Chuan assigned the Director of the Marketing Organization for Farmers (MOF), Niphon Wongtra-ngan, to explain the rice price structure.

As the prime minister was about to leave the auditorium, Khon Kaen MP Narongloet Suraphon (Chat Thai) asked him why the government did not fix the same paddy price for all the provinces, instead of a price range. The question drew loud boos and jeers from the audience, directed at Chuan. The boos and jeers became even louder when Narongloet told Chuan while he was walking away amidst tight security that he should either resign or dissolve the House if the government could not solve the rice price problem.

Chuan later told reporters that he was not angry with the farmers.

"I understand their mood. I would have met them for longer if I had the time," he said.

Chuan said he knew that what he faced in Khon Kaen was a form of political pressure.

In a related development, Chat Phatthana Party leader Chatchai Chunhawan said in Nong Khai province yesterday the opposition would keep up the political pressure on the government until it brings to justice those responsible for the death of a farmer during a rice-price protest in Kamphaeng Phet province last week.

Chuan Confirms Reshuffle for New Ministry

BK1605014893 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 16 May 93 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai confirms there will soon be a Cabinet reshuffle to accommodate the new Labour Affairs and Social Welfare Ministry.

But he insists he has never thought of leaving out any coalition party.

Mr Chuan responded yesterday to Democrat MP for Krabi Phichit Phanwichatikhun, who claims that in a reshuffle following the establishment of the ministry the Social Action Party will be left out and replaced by the Seritham Party.

The Premier said the matter has never been discussed and that Mr Phichit's statements are probably conjecture.

Under the Constitution it is not possible to appoint more people to the Cabinet, Mr Chuan said. When the ministry is set up some Cabinet members will have to switch positions.

Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said that he is ready to take charge of the Interior and Labour ministries if the issue of who runs the new ministry cannot be settled.

But Mr Chuan said: "The ministerial posts for each party must be based on the original agreement reached by parties in the coalition about their quotas in the Cabinet when the Government was first formed.

"Don't take this matter too seriously. We have to wait first for the promulgation of the law to establish the ministry.

"We are not worried about who will take the new post but we are concerned over legislation to set up the ministry," Mr Chuan said.

Deputy Interior Minister Suthat Ngoenmuen declined to comment on Gen Chawalit's remark.

Mr Suthat, responding to a report that he is a candidate for the new ministerial post, compared himself to a builder who seldom lives in a house he has built.

Mr Suthat said he does not think the Senate is trying to delay the passage of the bill to set up the Labour Affairs and Social Welfare Ministry by setting up a committee to study the bill for five days.

The Senate wants only to look more carefully into the bill.

Mr Chuan declined to comment on a call for his resignation over the Government's failure to shore up paddy prices.

On suggestions the Opposition is using farmers to attack the Government, Mr Chuan said:

"The Government has to take care of people of all walks of life. Regarding the low prices of agricultural produce, farmers do not need to protest because the Government is duty-bound to do its best to take care of them.

"Any assistance given to them must be based on principles and practical purposes, not on their affiliations."

Mr Chuan, referring to the Joint Public-Private Sector Consultative Committee's meeting, said he wants the private sector to realise that it is Government policy to make the Northeast a gateway to Indochina.

He is pleased to see the private sector make constructive proposals. For instance, it proposed that environmental protection must be considered ahead of any investment.

Academics 'Disappointed' by Chuan Government

BK1705021393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 May 93 pp A1, A3

[Text] The Chuan government is the most visible legacy of the May crisis. But it is a legacy which has been subject to most intense questioning. It rose to power amidst high expectations, but is being increasingly seen as a big disappointment.

This is a view shared by most of the participants of THE NATION roundtable on the political legacy of the May events. They also agree little progress has been made in Thai politics in the ensuing year since the uprising.

Dr Amon Raksasat, a respected academic from the National Institute of Development Administration (Nida), faulted the Chuan government for failing to keep up with the democratic aspirations of the people.

"I am very concerned that the government and society do not seem to have learned any lessons from the process of democratic change, both internationally and domestically," he said.

Dr Amon said Thai people in general tended to forget things easily.

"Thai people are concerned only about their immediate problems," he said and warned that the political violence of the past may repeat itself.

He also asked what had become of the "middle-class revolt" of last May.

The pro-democracy forces which were active during the crisis had disappeared from the scene within a few weeks and played virtually no role in subsequent political developments, he said.

"I still cannot come to a conclusion whether the May uprising was really a people's revolution or just a spontaneous reaction to attempts at power succession by the former members of the National Peace-keeping Council," he said.

Without a sustained movement aimed at revolutionizing politics, Thai people could not expect to see true democratic development.

He was also disappointed by the Chuan government's reluctance to bring to justice the people responsible for the bloodshed.

"This government has neither a moral stand nor a determination to have the guilty parties punished, despite the fact that it was brought to power by people who sacrificed their lives," Amon said.

The Chuan government's lack of commitment to promoting democracy was reflected in its ambiguous stand on constitutional amendments aimed at reforming politics.

A series of important amendments has been adopted by an ad hoc House comminee reviewing the 1991 constitution. Dr Amon is a member of the committee, whose proposed amendments have yet to be tabled in the House.

The May crisis, he said, had brought about no changes in the political structure.

"Political parties themselves still need to become more democratic in their structure. Today, the power in any party lies in the hands of a handful of leaders."

In Dr Amon's view, the Chuan goverment's failure to meet the expectations of the people could pave the way for another coup. "But the next coup may not necessarily be staged by the military. It could be carried out by some groups of people who are discontent with the government," he said.

After eight months in office, the Chuan government had yet to meet the people's expectations, said Dr Kroekkiat Phiphatthanaseritham, former rector of Thammasat University.

"The government still cannot provide the country with a vision," he said.

Sharing Dr Amon's criticism of the Chuan government, Piyanat Watcharaphon, spokesman for the Social Action Party, said Thailand was not politically better off one year after the events of May.

He put the blame squarely on Prime Minister Chuan for his tendency to compromise and evade problems.

Piyanat said he believed that though the military was keeping a low profile, its influence remained intact.

"The military have taken a step back only to wait for the right opportunity to strike back," he said.

His view was shared by Phinit Charusombat, spokesman for the Seritham Party, who believes that the military remains a powerful institution. "The May demonstrations might have destroyed its political power to a large extent, but many of the officers involved then are still in power," he said.

Piyanat, who served as a member of the short-lived Suchinda government, still refuses to believe that the May crisis was a spontaneous uprising by the people. He said some politicians had manipulated the situation and the people for their political interest.

Piyanat claimed that the politicians behind the anti-Suchinda demonstration were running out of financial resources and had to create an upheaval to get themselves out of the predicament.

"If the people were really serious about fighting for democracy, they should have stood up on Feb 23, 1991—the day the National Peace-keeping Council seized power," the Si Sa Ket MP urged Thai people to exercise greater judgement "instead of allowing themselves to be misled by more intelligent people."

Piyanat's analysis was rejected by Akkhaphon Sonsuchat, a Bangkok MP for the Democratic Party. He said people took to the streets last year to struggle for democracy—not because they were being manipulated by politicians.

Akkaphon said the May uprising awoke the political consciousness of many middle-class people, who were now becoming a significant force in society.

Somchai Homla-o, secretary-general of the Campaign for Popular Democracy, one of the groups in the anti-Suchinda demonstration said Thailand was still saddled with politics centred on self-interest, and the May crisis had not changed that.

"People are becoming fed up, though not yet to the point of rejecting the parliamentary system. The common feeling now is that the people can pin their hope on neither the government nor the opposition," he said.

Somchai said a corrupt and ineffective bureaucracy and military remained the two biggest obstacles to democracy.

"There are no indications that there have been attempts to remove these two obstacles," he said.

Somchai called for formal recognition of the role of non-governmental organizations, which he believed would play an increasingly important role in the development of democracy.

Phinit of Seritham said the Chuan government was a big disappointment to the people.

"The people want a government which is decisive and committed to carrying out its policies. What we have now is a government which is more concerned about politicking and survival," he said.

Phinit said democracy in Thailand was still in a precarious stage. "We still cannot build up a system in which the democratic aspirations of people of all levels are strengthened," he said.

Defending the Chuan government against criticism for its poor record, Akkhaphon of the Democrat Party said the current administration had been preoccupied with problems accumulated from the past.

"While the government is busy tackling problems left over from the previous administrations, it also has to plan ahead. That probably explains why it is often criticized for having no real achievements " he said.

Referring to remarks made earlier by Prime Minister Chuan, Akkhaphon said there was no short-cut to democracy.

"And the May crisis was not supposed to be a shortcut," he said.

Japan Makes Accusation of Unfair Trade Practices

BK1705013793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 May 93 p 26

[Text] Japan has accused Thailand of unfair trade practices, including an investment promotion policy that sets minimum local content conditions and requires investors to export rather than supply the Thai market.

According to a report from the Thai commercial counsellor's office in Tokyo, Thailand, eight other countries and the European Community were cited in a study by the sub-committee of the Industrial Structure Council, a consultant to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The office said Thailand is blamed on three counts:

—Board of Investment promotional privileges that set minimum local content requirements or limit domestic market sales in order to promote exports. The Japanese are said to regard this as the most serious barrier against vestment in Thailand.

—Quotas and other limits on quantities that Thailand will allow to be imported, which the Japanese say is against the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) rule. However, the Thai commercial counsellor's office commented that the Japanese also practice in this type of unfair trade with Thailand by limiting the imports of tapioca flour and banning rice imports.

—Inadequate protection for copyrights, patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights.

The other countries that Japanese accused for unfair trade include the United States, European Community, South Korea, Hong Kong, Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Canada and Malaysia. China and Taiwan, both major Japanese trading partners, are not listed because they are not GATT members.

The issues that Japanese accused other countries of causing unfair trade included government subsidies, anti-dumping taxes, tariffs, protectionist government procurement policies, unfair rules of origin regulations, unfair systems of product standards and certification, unilateral measures such as the United States' use of various forms of Section 301, competition laws and barriers to trade in services.

The office said Japan published the list of countries which practiced unfair trade in order to retaliate to the US and EC who always blame the Japanese for a number of trade barriers.

Vietnam

BK1605154093 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—President Le Duc Anh received here this morning Senator John Kerry, former chairman of the US Senator Select Committee [as received] on the MIA/POW issue. Present on the US side was Lieutenant General Thomas Needham, commander of the search force for MIA's in Southeast Asia. On the Vietnamese side were acting Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co, and deputy head of the Presidential Office Hoang Tuan. In an atmosphere of openness, Senator John Kerry paid tribute to the Vietnamese Government and people's efforts in helping the US settle the MIA issue left by the war. He conveyed to President Le Duc Anh a message of US President Bill Clinton expressing the latter's wish for promotion of that humanitarian cooperation so as to advance to the normalization of US-Vietnam relations. President Le Duc Anh welcomed Senator John Kerry who, he said, came to Vietnam with the goodwill to actively contribute to enhancing US-Vietnam relations. He reiterated that Vietnam is ready to normalize relations with the United States in the interest of both peoples and of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese leader stressed that the Vietnamese Government and people always consider the MIA issue left by the war as a purely humanitarian issue and accordingly, they have cooperated, are cooperating and will continue to cooperate with the US in solving this question. During his two-day visit, Senator John Kerry had working sessions with Minister of Defence Doan Khue, acting Foreign Minister Tran

Quang Co and Deputy Minister of the Interior Pham Tam Long. The two sides agreed on measures to continue solving humanitarian issues of the United States and Vietnam left by the war and step up the normalization of relations between the two countires. Senator John Kerry left here this afternoon.

Commentary Reiterates Call for Lifting of U.S. Embargo

BK1605065693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 14 May 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to a report by the French news agency on 12 May, the Council of American Chamber of Commerce in the Asia and Pacific comprising 40,000 business people and more than 6,500 companies called for the lifting of the American embargo.

The council said it supported the abolition of the American trade and investment restriction against Vietnam. The statement also said that the Washington Administration should put an end to preventing other economic organizations from giving their grant of loan to Vietnam. The AFP report said international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank could not grant loan to Vietnam because of the veto.

The U.S.-Vietnam Chamber of Commerce in New York organized a meeting between visiting Vietnamese businessmen and representatives of 30 companies and American banks to discuss possibility of trading and investment. Mr. Robinson, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, expressed his delight to make an active contribution to promoting contact between businessmen from both countries and introducing the potential of the Vietnamese market. He called on the American businessmen to write to President Clinton and United States senators, urging them to put an end to the embargo so that the two countries could commence normal business and trading. Earlier, in the two cities of San Francisco and Washington, the delegation of Vietnamese businessmen met with U.S. businessmen for interest in the Vietnamese market [as heard].

Mr. Doan Ngoc Bong, head of the Vietnamese delegation and vice chairman of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said members of his delegation had signed some initial contracts worth millions of U.S. dollars to be implemented immediately after lifting of the embargo.

Reality shows that the U.S. should quickly end the embargo, as this is meeting the common aspiration of both American and Vietnamese business people, and contemporary world trade.

Party, State Leaders Receive PRC Military Delegation

BK1605154593 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—The visiting military delegation of China led by Defence Minister Senior Lieutenant General Chi Haotian on May 15 afternoon paid a courtesy visit to Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and President Le Duc Anh.

Senior Lieutenant General Chi Haotian expressed the delegation's joy to visit Vietnam and witness with their own eyes the success of the Vietnamese people in the renovation process initiated by the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam].

The Vietnamese party and state leaders expressed heartfeet gratitude to the communist party, government and people of China for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national independence as well as in their socialist construction in the part. They warmly welcomed the Chinese people's great achievements in implementing the reforms and open-door policy laid down by the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Turning to bilateral relations, the two leaders noted that since relations between the two parties and two countries were normalized, bilateral cooperation in all fields has been developing. With regard to problems left by history or newly emerging, they should be settled through peaceful negotiations and on the basis of the four principles on party relations and the five principles on state relations as agreed upon by the two sides. The Vietnamese leaders also expressed their wish that the two countries' armies should increase exchanges of experiences and cooperation for the common benefit of the two peoples, for peace and security in the region and other parts of the world. They took this opportunity to convey their invitation to Jiang Zemin to visit Vietnam and their best wishes for good health to Jiang Zemin, Li Peng and other party and state leaders of China.

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to ROK

Meets With President Kim

BK1505074993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet met with ROK President Kim Yong-sam at his presidential place in Seoul on the afternoon 14 May.

[Words indistinct] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet briefed the president on the improvements in the socioeconomic situation in Vietnam and those initial yet very important successes in the renovation undertaking. He also expressed his admiration for the diligent and creative ROK people's praiseworthy achievements in economic development and national construction.

He said: Vietnam and the ROK have many historical and cultural similarities. The establishment of Vietnam-ROK diplomatic ties [words indistinct] is mutually beneficial.

The prime minister expressed his belief that his visit would positively contribute to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship and taking the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a higher level and onto a larger scale for the prosperity of each country and for peace, cooperation, and development in the region and the world. He wished the ROK people prosperity and happiness.

President Kim Yong-sam warmly welcomed Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's first visit to the ROK, considering it an important event in ROK-Vietnam relations. He expressed his satisfaction at the rapid development of these relations, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations. This demonstrates the great potential for cooperation between Vietnam and the ROK. If encouraged by both countries, this cooperation will be very useful to the development of each country. The ROK attaches importance to and is ready to achieve cooperation with Vietnam. Such cooperation will provide Vietnam with experience, capital, and technology.

The president welcomed and appraised highly the renovation policy of Vietnam and its open foreign policy as well as the many important achievements scored by the Vietnamese people. He sincerely wished the Vietnamese people new, greater successes in the cause of making the country prosperous and the people happy.

On this occasion, the president asked the prime minister to convey his best regards to President Le Duc Anh and other Vietnamese leaders.

After the reception, President Kim Yong-sam hosted a grand banquet in honor of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his entourage.

Earlier, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet met with 200 businesmen representing big ROK consortiums and corporations. He briefed them on Vietnam's economic policy and its policy to encourage foreign investment in Vietnam. He called on the businessmen to invest in Vietnam as the Vietnamese gate of cooperation is now wide-open. This encounter was arranged by Mr. (Kim Sang-ha), chairman of the ROK Chamber of Commerce.

The prime minister also received Mr. (Hong), managing director, and Mr. (Kou Ang-li), president of the (Dong Asin) Sericultural Consortium, who came to pay him a courtesy visit.

Later in the day, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet visited Lucky Goldstar, one of the biggest consortiums in the ROK specializing in chemicals, electric and electronic goods, engineering metallury, and financial services. This consortium has 170 representative branches in various countries. At the Lucky Goldstar consortium, the prime minister witnessed the signing of an agrement on cooperation between the Vietnamese Post and Telegraph General Department and the Lucky Goldstar consortium.

The prime minister also visited the Vietnamese Embassy in Seoul. The prime minister and his entourage were warmly welcomed on arrival by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Phu Binh, his embassy staff, and overseas Vietnamese students in Seoul.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese Foreign Minsiter Nguyen Manh Cam held a news conference making public the outcome of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's visit to the ROK.

Further on Talks

BK1505062393 Hanoi VNA in English 0557 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet met at the presidential office in Seoul on May 14 South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, according to VNA correspondent.

President Kim Yong-sam went up to the gate to greet his Vietnamese guest who conveyed him greetings from President Le Duc Anh.

At the meeting Prime Minister Kiet said that Vietnam and the Republic of Korea have many historical and cultural similarities. He expressed his belief that his visit would positively contribute to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship and taking bilateral cooperation to a higher step and a larger scale for the prosperity of each country and for peace, cooperation and development in the region and the world. He wished the ROK people prosperity and happiness.

President Kim Yong-sam warmly welcomed Prime Minister Kiet's first visit to the ROK, considering it an important event in ROK-Vietnam relations. He expressed his satisfaction at the rapid development of these relations, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations. This demonstrates the great potentials for cooperation between Vietnam and the ROK, President Kim said.

After the reception, a banquet was given by President Kim Yong-sam in honour of the Vietnamese delegation.

Earlier, Prime Minister Kiet met with 200 representatives of companies and corporations in the ROK to whom he presented Vietnam's economic and investment policies and invited them to invest in Vietnam.

Later in the day, Prime Minister Kiet called on Lucky Goldstar, one of the biggest corporations in the ROK specializing in chemicals, electric and electronic goods, engineering metallury, and financial services. There, he withnessed the signing of a cooperation agreement between the Vietnam General Department of Post and Telecommmunications and Lucky Goldstar.

Signs Investment Agreement

BK1605155593 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet returned here this afternoon, concluding his four-day official visit to the Republic of Korea.

On the afternoon of May 15, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his party visited the shipping yard and the vehicle factory of the Hyundai Group in Ulsan, the Bulguska Pagoda in the ancient city of Kyungu and the Posco Steel Works, the biggest of its kind in the ROK.

Earlier on the same day, the Vietnamese delegation toured the auto plant of Daewoo Corporation and the electronics factory of Samsung Group.

During the visit to the ROK, Vietnam and the ROK signed an agreement on investment promotion and guarantee, an agreement on commerce and and agreement on aviation. The two sides agreed to speed up preparations for early signing of an agreement on avoidance of double taxation, an agreement on maritume cooperation and other agreements.

The ROK expressed its readiness together with Vietnam to discuss the use of 50 millions US dollars in development aid for the first phase, to consider Vietnam's request for 40 scholarships annually for short-term training, and for university and post-graduate training, to take measures to protect and encourage ROK corporations and companies to invest in Vietnam in the fields of building materials (cement, steel, glass), mining (iron and copper), chemicals (nitrogenous fertilizer, insecticide), textile and garment making, to take appropriate measures in technology transfer to help Vietnam increase the quality of its exports and increase quickly the value of its exports to the ROK as well as to expand its export to other countries.

Concludes Visit 'Successfully'

BK1605150293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet paid an official visit to the ROK from 13 to 16 May at the invitation of ROK Prime Minister Hwang In-song.

The delegation returned to Hanoi this afternoon, successfully concluding its official visit to the ROK. A Voice of Vietnam correspondent interviewed Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam on the results of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's official visit. You are invited to listen to the contents of this interview to be carried in our 0600 [2300 GMT] newscast tomorrow morning.

Phan Van Khai Attends 'Asia Society' Conference

BK1705072993 Hanoi VNA in English 0629 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17 - Vice Premier Phan Van Khai attended an international conference on 'Asia's Role in the Changing World Order' at the invitation of the Asia Society and the Japanese Government.

The conference was held from May 12-14 in Tokyo under the joint sponsorship of the Asia Society, Dow Jones Co. Inc and Nihon Keizai Shimbun Inc.

During the conference Phan Van Khai met Foreign Minister Kabul Muto, the ministers of finance, construction and transport and called on former Deputy Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister M. Watanabe.

He also met Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger.

In his speech at the conference Vice Prime Minister Phan Van Khai laid stress on Vietnam's independent and open-door external policy which has enhanced its relations with many countries in the world, particularly in the Asian and Pacific region.

Protocol Signed With Laos on Information Cooperation

BK1405144393 Hanoi VNA in English 1422 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—A protocol on information cooperation between Vietnam and Laos was signed in Vientiane on May 13 in furtherance of an agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation signed by the two governments in Hanoi last April.

Signatories were acting Minister of Culture and Information of Laos Bouasi Chaleunsouk and Vietnamese Minister of Culture and Information Tran Hoan now on a visit to Laos.

The protocol in particular provides for exchange of visits at ministerial and expert level and personnel training for Laos in 1993 and 1994.

Thai Defense Minister Receives Army Delegation

BK1505150393 Hanoi VNA in English 1437 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—Thailand's Minister of Defence Gen. Wichit Sukmak received in Bangkok on May 14 Senior Lieutenant General Dao Dinh Luyen, chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army and deputy minister of defence and his entourage on a visit to Thailand.

Gen. W. Sukmak welcomed the Vietnamese military delegation's visit to Thailand, and stressed the two armies should continue exchange of contact ot promote mutual understanding.

He welcomed Vietnam's stance in supporting the general elections in Cambodia, and held that the support for the peace process in Cambodia is for peace and stability in Indochina as well as in the whole region.

On the occasion, the Thai defence minister asked Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen to convey his greetings to Minister of Defence Gen. Doan Khue. For his part, Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen expressed his joy at the fine development of the relations between the two armies in recent years, and pointed out that his visit would further promote these relations with a view to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and peace, stability and development in the region.

During its stay in Thailand, the Vietnamese delegation also toured a number of national defence establishments and army units in Bangkok, Lopburi, Chiang Mai and Kanchanaburi.

The Vietnamese military delegation left for home today, concluding its five-day visit to Thailand.

Environmental Agreement Signed With Singapore

BK1705070593 Hanoi VNA in English 0641 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Vietnam and Singapore have signed an agreement to cooperate on improving environmental quality and standards in Vietnam. The pact, signed in Hanoi on Friday [14 May] by Vietnamese Science Minister Dang Huu and Singaporean Environment Minister Ahmad Mattar, provides for jointly funded training and other cooperative projects. The two countries, have already signed trade, shipping and air service agreements aimed at increasing trade and investment in Vietnam. In 1992 bilateral trade rose 13 percent to Singapore 1.7 billion (US 1.06 billion).

Vu Oanh Discusses War Invalids, War Dead

BK1505022193 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 93 p 3

[Article by Vu Oanh, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau: "Our Responsibility and Profound Sentiment Toward the Loyal Sons of the Nation"]

[Text] Disabled and ailing soldiers and dependents of fallen combatants or those with meritorious services to the revolution, are persons who have made valuable contributions to the struggle for the independence and freedom of the nation and happiness of the people.

Our party, state, and people always highly appreciate these priceless contributions and adhere to Uncle Ho's teachings: "What should our government and people do to worthily repay those loyal sons for their services?" [Footnote 1: Letter from Uncle Ho to Minister of War Invalids (July 1951) Ho Chi Minh and Disabled and Ailing Soldiers and Dependents of Fallen Combatants - QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Publishing House, Hanoi 1987, Page 36]. The resolution of the Seventh National Party Congress also pointed out: "It is the responsibility of our state and also the responsibility of our entire people to pay attention to and care for disabled and ailing soldiers and dependents of fallen combatants and those with meritorious services to the revolution. We should, at an early date, promulgate a system for all people to contribute to the recompense fund in order to care for the livelihood of disabled and ailing soldiers and dependents of fallen combatants and those having rendered services to the revolution."

Our responsibility and profound sentiments have vigorously been affirmed in the lines, viewpoints, and policies of the party and state as well as in the movement to care for war invalids and dependents of fallen combatants. "Remembering the spring when drinking its water" is a fine tradition of our people. Many practical activities have been carried out, particularly on the recent 45th anniversary of the war invalid and war dead day, to show gratitude to those with meritorious services to the country. The state has made amendments and supplements to a number of points in the policies toward disabled and ailing soldiers and families of fallen combatants in order to overcome some irrationalities and to meet the needs arising from the new situation. The mass movement to care for war invalids and families of fallen combatants has developed deeply and broadly with good results. Nearly 20,000 housing units and more than 25,000 passbooks with a savings balance of more than 10 billion dong have been handed over as gifts to families of fallen combatants or war invalids who have made great contributions to the revolution or are facing numerous difficulties in their daily life. Nearly 1,400 helplessly disabled soldiers have been sent home to live with their families, more than 2,000 war cemeteries have been repaired or renovated, and stone slabs with full names of local fallen heroes have been erected in hundreds of villages and city wards. This not only shows respect to the outstanding sons of the localities concerned, but also enables their loved ones and the local people to stay close to them or to visit them on various anniversaries or during Tet festivals. Meanwhile, "funds of gratitude" or "social welfare funds" have been set up in more than 20 provinces and cities to help care for the livelihood of those having rendered services to the revolution and people in distress.

Along with the progress made by the country in socio-economic development and the attention paid by the party, state, and people to the policies on war invalids and dependents of fallen combatants, the living standards of many families entitled to welfare policies have increasingly been improved. According to the assessment of 236 grass-roots organizations of the war veterans associations in 22 provinces and cities, last year more than 60 percent of families of war veterans, war invalids, and war dead in various localities attained an average living standard. Of this, 12 to 13 percent enjoyed a relatively abundant and stable life. However, the number of destitute families still stood at approximately 30 percent. Of this, 10 to 12 percent were found to be in the most difficult situation. Based on another report, up to 50 percent of dependents of war invalids and fallen combatants still lived below the average level. We must quickly discover the causes of this embarrassing and irritating question so that suitable measures can be adopted to ensure that their life is up to the average standard or above the average standard. We cannot allow this situation to drag on any longer.

With the results obtained from implementing the viewpoints and policies of the party and state on caring for disabled and ailing soldiers, and families of fallen combatants and those with meritorious services to the revolution, especially through the recent 45th anniversary of the war invalid and war dead day, we can affirm and believe that through close guidance and management with specific requirements and transparent solutions of all party committee and administrative echelons and mass organizations, and by successfully infusing the tradition and principle of "remembering the spring when drinking its water" of our people, we are capable of satisfactorily implementing the party's policies on work related to war invalids and fallen combatants laid down by the seventh national party congress. We can also achieve the important objective of caring for the livelihood of war invalids and dependents of fallen combatants concretized by the comrade party general secretary and comrade state president on the 45th anniversary of the war invalid and war dead day. That is "to strive to ensure that by 1995 the average living standard of those entitled to welfare policies will be the same as or higher than that of other people in their villages and city wards."

To translate that determination and that demand into realities, it is necessary for all echelons and sectors to demonstrate a sense of responsibility and express the sentiment of "remembering the spring when drinking its water" by devoting care to families of war invalids and fallen combatants under their short- and long-term work plans or programs with targets, steps, solutions, and addresses. Meanwhile, when defining policies and plans for implementation, they firmly grasp the following facts and requirements:

By thoroughly understanding the viewpoints of the party and guidance of the state, and through nearly half a century of struggling for national liberation and defense, we have successfully established a system of caring for the material and spiritual life of disabled and ailing soldiers and families of fallen combatants and those having rendered service to the revolution. Through this system, we have effectively remedied the suffering and redressed the losses of families of fallen combatants and disabled and ailing soldiers, thus helping set the people's minds to rest, stabilize society, and encourage various localities to carry out their immediate political tasks. Nevertheless, due to the historical situation and the inability to meet the requirements of different periods of time, we cannot avoid certain points in the policies already enforced that are no longer suitable and must be amended or supplemented. This, however, is not the reason for us to take simple steps that will lead to violating the sacred sentiment of "returning a favor" to those who have rendered services to our country. This sentiment has become a principle and a tradition of our people and also a coherent standpoint and conception throughout various revolutionary stages of our party and state.

Clearly realizing that spirit, our people have upheld their sense of responsibility and highly appreciated the move taken by the state to promptly revise a number of procedures concerning the policies toward war invalids and fallen combatants on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the war invalid and war dead day. The state is now providing guidance for drafting a law on caring for those who have rendered service to the revolution in order to combine its responsibility closely with that of the social community, so better care can be given to those entitled to welfare policies. Particularly, prompt action is being taken by the state to consider the adjustment of subsidies and pensions in equal proportion to the new wage systems in the administrative and professional sectors.

The people have also expressed sympathy with the educational sector in its move to change the methods of granting school fees and scholarships to children of war invalids and fallen combatants, as well as with the tax sector in its prompt decision not to impose taxes on land that is used to build houses for those entitled to welfare policies. However, uneasiness has reportedly been voiced among the public over the fact that families of war invalids and fallen combatants are offered the same interest rates for their savings accounts as other people, and the number of 200,000 to 300,000 savings passbooks given to these families can render only little help. Many people are expressing a desire to see that some kind of preferential treatment in the use of public transportation is extended to war invalids and dependents of fallen combants as in the past. It is hoped that in reexamining, amending, or supplementing their policies, all sectors will pay attention to reflecting the viewpoints of our party and state and the traditions of our people concerning the task of caring for those who have rendered services to the revolution.

According to a survey conducted in over 200 villages of more than 20 provinces and cities, as many as 80 percent of dependents of war veterans, fallen combatants, disabled and ailing soldiers, and those having rendered services to the revolution are now of working age. Of these, 43 percent still have not acquired permanent or stable employment. Most of them have a desire for and are capable of engaging in production or undertaking other jobs. However, their greatest difficulty is the lack of capital and material bases for production. While reexamining, amending, or supplementing their policies, all sectors should pay greater attention to the policies that can effectively help and create favorable conditions for members of families entitled to welfare policies to take part in production and other trades. This is aimed at enabling them to carve out an abundant, steadier life, as well as to enjoy the delight of being able to integrate themselves into communal life. Various agencies handling the national budget have reportedly paid great attention to this matter and affirmed that assistance must be given to war invalids on a priority basis and that unpractical procedures must be removed so that loans can be extended to them for use as capital in developing their family economy or maintaining and expanding their production establishments. It is hoped that the kind attention and sentiment of these agencies will soon be translated into action.

Under the guidance and supervision of various party committee and administrative echelons, all localities throughout the country are now in the process of broadening the scope and increasing the efficiency of the six major tasks related to war invalids and fallen combatants. These include renovating fallen soldiers' graves and war cemeteries, caring for totally disabled and ailing soldiers at their homes, offering families of war invalids and fallen combatants houses and savings passbooks in return for their meritorious services to the revolution, sponsoring children of fallen combatants and caring for helpless parents of fallen combatants, and raising funds for welfare activities to show gratitude to disabled and ailing soldiers, fallen combatants, and those who have rendered services to the revolution.

Collectively, the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] and other mass organizations serve as the mainstay of the movement to care for disabled and ailing soldiers and dependents of fallen combatants and those with meritorious services to the revolution. It is our hope that the VFF and all the other mass organizations will provide guidance for and encouragement to the public to respond generously to this movement. Meanwhile, each mass organization should formulate its own plans with targets commensurate to those of the entire country. We are striving to gradually increase the efficiency of all aspects of our work with suitable steps and targets for each period of time. This is aimed at achieving the targets set for 1993 and 1994, which involve ensuring that each of the desperately needy families of war invalids or fallen combatants receives a savings passbook with a balance of no less than 300,000 dong, and that each of the families of fallen combatants or helplessly disabled or gravely ailing soldiers has a comfortable house or, at least, a modest house. The targets for 1995 include collecting the remains of all fallen soldiers buried temporarily at various battlefields in the past for reburial at war cemeteries and the need to ensure that all children, parents, and wives of fallen combatants and those with meritorious services to the revolution who have become old or helpless register their addresses and receive assistance from various agencies, units, and individuals, and that helplessy disabled and gravely ailing soldiers lead a steady life and have their wounds healed and ailments permanently cured. By the time we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the war invalid and war dead day (on 27 July 1997), we must achieve the following targets:

—The living standard of all families of war invalids and fallen combatants must be higher than the average living standard of the local people.

—All villages and city wards must erect stone slabs to be inscribed with the full names of their fallen combatants and all provinces and cities must set up "gratitude" or "social welfare" funds for charity purposes, with priority being given to helping those entitled to welfare policies who are in distress. Priority will also be given to encouraging children of families with meritorious services to develop their education and professions or creating favorable conditions for them to undergo training or advanced training to become good citizens and qualified and capable cadres who can contribute to the development of their localities and country.

The task of caring for war invalids and fallen combatants constitutes a special part of social work and has a broad and profound sociopolitical nature. Whether this task is carried out satisfactorily or not, it has a direct effect on the stability of society and the efficiency of political work in the immediate future, as well as on national construction and defense in the long term.

With the tradition and principle of "remembering the spring when drinking spring water" and for the immediate and long-term benefits of localities as well as of the entire country, let us exert joint efforts and work in close coordination to creatively and effectively implement a number of the aforementioned activities in order to realistically show our responsibility and profound gratitude to the loyal sons of the country, as well as to uphold our sense of responsibility and discipline in implementing the seventh national party congress resolution on the task of caring for war invalids and dependents of fallen combatants and those who have rendered services to the revolution.

Notes Party's 'Youth-Related Task'

BK1305103193 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 93 p 3

["Part 1" of article by Vu Oanh, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau: "Firmly Grasping the Party Orientation and Policy on the Youth-Related Task; Promptly Translating the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Fourth Plenum Into Life"]

[Text] The youth-related issue and the youth-related task always occupy a central place in our party's humanity strategy. In the new stage, the youth motivation task will become more important. We should renovate this task comprehensively. This includes our evaluation and perception of the situation to efforts to work out substantive policies and organizational and motivation methods for the youth's movement for action. It includes building youth organizations so that they fully develop the great potential of youths, while solving those urgent social issues confronting youths that have resulted from our renovation and national development activities. The party Central Committee has discussed and decided on matters concerning youths and the youth-related task. Not only is this an objective demand for the renovation of the country but it is also an aspiration of the bulk of our people and youths, and an action of decisive significance for the development of the sociopolitical forces of the party and the nation along the socialist path already chosen by the party and Uncle Ho.

I. The actual state of youths and the youth-related task.

A. Youths in our country constitute a high percentage of our population. This shows that our nation is a youthful one. The number of people under 30 years old accounts for 69 percent of the total population. The number of youths (between 15 and 30 years old) now stands at 20.55 million. Now there are some three million female youths of nuptial age and another 4 million with babies to bring up. It is predicted that next year the percentage of people under 30 years of age will be much higher.

The history of our nation shows that at any stage, our youths have always made up a force to be reckoned with. They are a great potential and reality in the causes of building the country and every-day life and in acquiring new perceptions in science and technology, in information, in socioeconomic management in the world, in the renovation of the country, and in the party's efforts to broaden international exchanges. History has left a legacy of knowledge for our present-day generation, that is, the best qualities of revolutionary heroism, a thirst for independence and freedom, happiness, love for the country and the people, a new outlook, and the potentials and vitality needed to develop the nation's core areas and to bring the nation forward in a way suitable for the new stage.

1. Our youths have many good aspects.

a. Vietnamese youths have supported and taken an active part in the national renovation undertaking initiated and directed by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

In an opinion poll organized among a number of selected rural youths, school pupils, students, and working youths, 90 percent of the respondents held that carrying out renovation is a must and they believed in the success of the renovation undertaking. Some 94.4 percent of those interviewed also expressed their confidence in and their hope for an early end to our country's current socioeconomic crisis.

Youths have achieved initial success in performing their role as a strike force in the party's socioeconomic renovation undertaking.

Exemplary young talents have been found in various areas of work—in the diplomatic field, security, national defense, science, technology, production, business, literature, and art.

b. Youths are the potential wisdom of the country.

Our present-day younger generation possesses an educational level higher than those in preceding generations. They are very fast and sensitiive in their method of approach to new scientific and technological findings. They prefer a dynamic and self-motivated life and tend to be more realistic. Each year, our country has approximately 12 million general education students and 230,000 university, college, and vocational middle school students. Now our country has some 8 million youths with level-II general education, nearly 3 million with level-III general education, 420,000 with intermediate-level technical and economic managerial knowledge, and 220,000 youths with university, college, or higher education. The proportion of our youths and teenagers with high intelligence quotients is around 4 or 5 percent (out of 1 million people). Many of the world's young talents in various fields have come from Vietnamese communities at home and abroad.

c. Youths are the key labor force for all domains

Our youths accounted for 49.9 percent of the total 36.9 million social labor force in our country. As of June, 1992 about 14.2 million youths had engaged in productive labor at various economic and social establishments, accounting for 77.2 percent of the total number of youths.

As a key labor force for all domains, with the chance to learn from new scientific-technological innovations, our youths are now a very significant force for our country's socioeconomic development strategy.

2. Difficulties befalling our youths

Party Central Committee Political Bureau Resolution No. 25 has raised various social issues regarding the youth problem, especially the employment of and low income for our youth.

It is estimated that during the 1991-95 period about 7 million people of working ages need jobs. We planned to provide jobs to 1.2 million workers in 1992, but so far only 50 percent of them have been employed. Thus, unemployment is one of the most serious problems at present. This is not only an economic difficulty but also an acute political-social issue. Let us imagine the bitterness our youths will have to endure when they are mature and enthusiastic about building their future but are faced with unemployment, insecure jobs, or a very low income.

Another difficulty befalling our youths is that their labor and professional skills are not catching up with developments in the market economic system. This has caused confusion to our youths in their quest for the future.

Moreover, the rate of poor education and illiteracy among youths and teenagers is on the increase. At present, there are about 500,000 illiterate youths. Each year, about 500,000 children are unable to further their education at level II (most of the children in this category become illiterate), and about 1.5 million children failed to pass level II education.

Worthy of note is that the physical fitness of our youths and teenagers is diminishing while some disorders are developing. According to statistics during the past decade, the average height of our youths decreased by one centimeter, while their weight dropped one kilogram per person.

3. Our youths' shortcomings include:

—A segment of our youths are ideologically disturbed; thus they trend to belittle national traditions and the values of humanism, ignore human morals and pragmatism, and do not care about their future and destiny. They trend to lose confidence in our regime while admiring a luxurious life-style. Moreover, the widending generation gap between the young and the old is yet another issue of prime concern.

—In recent years the trend toward social vices has developed alarmingly: The rate of youths and teenagers committing crimes accounted for 72.7 percent of the total number of criminals. The nature of their crimes is also more serious. Drug addiction, gambling, prostitution, debauched life-style are still prevalent in our youths' daily life.

—A segment of our youths and teenagers (especially those living in cities) are alienated from good traditions and conduct, become lazy, lead a debauched life-style, endeavor to earn money by all maaner of outrageous acts and tactics, and refuse to abide by laws and discipline.

—Many youths and teenagers with no hope for their future trend to lead an aimless life-style, resort to superstition, and become crooks and alcoholics.

B. The youth-related tasks during the past period experienced the following weak and strong points:

1. Concerning the task of creating conditions for our youths to develop, thanks to our renovative lines and policies, especially after the Sixth CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress, a new democratic atmosphere has emerged in our society. The liberation of thought which clinged to the obsolete dogmas has opened up a new, wider horizon for our people and youth. The open door policy, the overflow of information sources, the development of the multicomponent economic system, and the lifting of a ban on private and individual businesses have created a new socioeconomic condition which has allowed our youths—the most sensitive group in our society—to develop and surge forward to catch up with the development trend of the world.

Generally speaking, there are still many problems in our society which have to be resolved in a more effective manner. These include the unemployment problem, corruption, smuggling, environmental pollution, poor education, and the deteriorating state of some social activities.

Those positive and negative aspects are closely woven and constantly affect Vietnamese youths.

- As far as youth motivation and education are concerned, no real efforts have been made to educate youths on national traditions and cultural values or to combine those fine traditions and values with other cultural heritages in the world.

Typical Vietnamese virtues such as respect for the elderly people, love for children, reverence for teachers, deep appreciation of moral values, generosity, compassion, mutual assistance, ability to get along well with other people, proper language usage, decent clothing, and so forth have not been systematized or combined with other cultural heritages in the world. As far as youth motivation and education are concerned, no due importance has been attached to the moral education of youths.

The system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization has weakened family relations for many years. The notion of the family as an economic and cultural unit has ceased to exist for a long time. The sense of a parent's responsibility toward his/her children has been belittled. No efforts have been made to preserve and fully develop family ties. Over the recent past, the notion of the family as a cell of society has gradually been restored. This, however, is reflected only in the household economy.

2. As a result of the application of the open-door policy under the market-oriented mechanism, the multisectorial economy will inevitably follow the path of cooperation and competition. A generation of young entrepreneurs with broad knowledge of international relations has emerged and will continue to do so. The private economic sector is expected to grow rapidly. Our country also has millions of young people who belong to different religions and ethnic groups or who are overseas Vietnamese residents (many of them maintain a hostile attitude toward our regime)

By nature, youths incline to establish candid, honest relations and stand ready to forget the past and look to the future. Hostile forces, however, take advantage of our difficulties to draw them away from us. Furthermore, negativism and complicated social issues have led to different political trends among youths and conflicts among different generations in society. Therefore, we must concentrate our efforts on resolving problems and on rallying youths and harnessing their strength to make the people rich and the nation powerful, as well as to bring civilization to society.

3. As members of a ruling party, we must have a profound knowledge of youths and must use that knowledge to renovate party leadership over the youth-related

task. In today's world, youths' thinking and action are fairly complicated and show both positive and negative aspects. Their goals include "individual freedom," "diversification," and independence from their fathers and forefathers in terms of life-style, thinking, and work style.... A new generation of youths, which comprises people of different social classes and engages in multifaceted activities, is burning with the desire to achieve individual freedom while at the same time being fully aware of the need to integrate itself into the national community and mankind as a whole. Today's youths have wisdom and knowledge. Therefore, the Party and Youth Union must work out reasonable and sensible ways to enhance ideological and political indoctrination.

As far as party leadership is concerned, given the complicated developments from the country's new turning points from war to peace and from the state subsidization system to the market-oriented mechanism, we have been unable to take timely measures to keep up with the situation. Our ways of understanding youths and of addressing their problems still bear the imprint of an outdated concept left behind by the feudal regime's ideological thinking and by the socialist modality based on the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization. We still pattern our judgement after the attitude of fathers and uncles toward their children and newphews and nieces, lack respect for and confidence in youths, and try to exploit their capabilities more than look after their well-being or create conditions for their development.

With regard to the policy toward youths, we still tend to use the labor of youths rather than help develop their wisdom, intelligence, and creativity. We have sent them to work in areas where conditions are hard such as to land reclamation centers, border areas and offshore islands, or to other areas where the fatherland needs them. How can we forget to send youths to conquer the heights of science and technology, business administration, and literature and art? A person should receive his education from childhood to adulthood. However, we have, in practice, failed to ensure comprehensive training for youths—cultivating them educationally, ethically, and aesthetically.

4. Our youth-related task during the period when the party is exerting its rule over the entire country requires that all policies toward youths must be approved by the system of the party as a leader, the state as an administrator, and the people as masters. But this system has, in reality, yet to be put into motion in a synchronized fashion.

The leadership method of the party, from the party central committee down to various party commitee echelons, is still old-fashioned as it is laden with red tape and bureacracy. The youth-related task has yet to be renovated in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 25 which calls for considering the youth-related task as a scientific subject. In leadership, indications of bureaucratic behavior, formalism, individual sympathy, and willfulness still prevail. Many party cadres and members still lack an exemplary and progressive spirit. Their personalities still display many deficiencies, rendering them unable to successfully persuade and win the hearts of youths. While organizing youth-related activities in the new stage, they still dwell on the political aspect of the youth-related task without realizing that this task has become a great, complex social issue to be coped with by the state. Suggestions for revising various systems and policies toward youths such as those concerning training, daily routines, business, production, and the sending of them abroad for education or work have met with a slow response, thus adversely affecting the confidence of youths in the new socialist regime. Many social problems encountered by youths have also not been solved immediately.

From another perspective, all advocacies and policies of the party and state are considered closely related to youths and the youth-related task. This is because youths make up a large force which is the main target and practitioner of these advocacies and policies.

The youth union continues to display many weaknesses despite its efforts to correct this situation. The quality of youth union members and youth union organizations at the grass roots remains poor. The role of the youth union is less attractive to youths. The youth union continues to have difficulty performing its functions, especially in handling its cadre-related work and its material means. Its mode of promoting solidarity and regimentation among youths is still dogmatic and rigid. The organization and activities of the Vietnamese Youth Association do not suit new requirements and tasks.

Building and directing the application of a synchronized and consistent system of youth-related policies requires us to renovate the youth-related task of the party and state and develop the equal responsibility of society and families. That is why Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi has stressed that we should build and train youths in such a way as to catch up with the requirements arising from the new stituation and should practically renovate the youth-related task of our party, state, and entire society so as to help youths carry out their historic mandate.

II. Youth Policy in the New Stage

The resolution of the party Central Committee's Fourth Plenum on the youth-related task said: "Whether the renovation undertaking is successful, whether our country can embark on the 21st century with a well-deserved position in the world community, and whether the Vietnamese Revolution can remain firm on the socialist path will depend on the youth force and how we train our younger generation. The youth-related task is a matter of life and death for our nation as it decides the success or the failure of the revolution." As Uncle Ho put it: "It takes 10 years to grow a tree but it takes 100 years to cultivate a man." Therefore, we should let youths play a central role in our strategy to develop the human factor and our country's human resources.

Our party and state should build and perfect their policies toward youths just as General Secretary Do Muoi has said: "This task should also involve efforts to make satisfactory use of the youth resource and create employment for youths, entrust them with appropriate responsibilities, cultivate them educationally, ethically, and aesthetically, develop their talents, and care for their social problems."

1. Youths should be a strike force of the national great unity bloc in national construction and defense.

The party places great confidence in youths. It is developing the huge potential of youths so they can carry out their historic mandate, develop their mastery role, launch an offensive against poverty and backwardness, build a prosperous and powerful country, a civilized society, and bring about prosperity, freedom, and happiness for the people.

Our strategic determination is that by the year 2000 we will overcome poverty and backwardness and will no longer be found inferior to other countries in the region. This is to make our country prosperous and powerful and to advance it to a well-deserved position in the world community. This is a tough challenge to the Vietnamese nation and the Vietnamese younger generation in the new era. We should strive to overcome difficulties to glorify our nation or we will fall back into the ranks of backward countries and face greater difficulties.

As a member of the younger generation, every Vietnamese youth should behave well, as befitting a member of a heroic nation, or raise himself to this level. Youths should be determined to struggle for the nation's prosperity, its power, a civilized society and restore the country's well-deserved position in the world community. They should regard these as their raison d'etre as they struggle for the socialist ideal and for the party's specific cause presently.

2. We should train, build, and develop youths and create conditions for them to become members of a new generation, as idealized in the action program of the Seventh party congress: A youth should uphold his sense of responsibility as a citizen and should have a sense of order and discipline. He should be knowledgeable and healthy, and should work hard to achieve good results. He should lead a civilized life and behave properly and should be imbued with genuine patriotism and internationalism. A Vietnamese youth should first be a patriot. He should know how to show the traditional Vietnamese qualities of equanimity and human kindness and learn about contemporary civilization. He should know how to advance himself, and to devote himself to study. He should be well-informed and should constantly broaden his knowledge. He should master at least one profession and should strive to learn as many others as possible. Youths should have aspirations and a sense of self-reliance. They should be dynamic and creative and should enthusiastically struggle for their vital interests and that of their families. They should contribute greatly to society and should not resign themselves to being inferior to youths of other countries. It is especially necessary to train and help female youths develop their tradition of heroism, indomitability, fidelity, and responsibility. Female youths should be versatile in both state and household affairs and be good wives and daughters-in-law. They should know how to educate their children into useful citizens.

Among our large contingent of youths, there are many outstanding and talented youths who are highly aware politically. They are symbolic of the younger generation who are trying to become good leaders, administrators, and experts in various areas of public work or talented writers and artists, and intellectuals capable of reaching the heights of science and becoming highly-skilled workers. Therefore, we should attach importance to the training of the younger generation.

Accompanied by our campaign to eradicate illiteracy among youths, we should map out a policy to encourage the development of their aptitudes and talents. This campaign, to be funded by the state and social organizations, should be carried out in an organized and responsible fashion with the support of various educational and cultural organizations such as universities, vocational middle schools, and general education schools. Attention should be paid to enlisting the assistance of middle schools, universities, night-time supplementary institutions, and boarding schools for hill tribe children. We should offer many forms of sponsorship for the talented young and should guard against such tendencies as narrow-mindedness, favoritism, negligence, and irresponsibility. We should ask scientists to help train them or send them for training at the various research institutes or modern business enterprises to develop their talents. We should encourage and help youths to go abroad for further education on a self-help basis.

We should study ways to organize national competitions for the purpose of recruiting talent.

We should encourage and award talent scouts and those training talented people. We should broaden international cooperation and enlist the assistance of overseas Vietnamese nationals in this.

We should encourage youths and teenagers to nurture high aspirations and to be zealous, calling on them to especially steel themselves into useful Vietnamese citizens.

Every mother, family, social community, political, economic, and social organization, kindergarten, day-care center, and general education school should uphold their duty toward youths, teenagers, and children. Each person should have at least one profession and should be prepared to become fathers or mothers and should know how to properly treat his family, friends, and society in a civilized fashion and to equip the younger generation with the things they need in life.

Australia

Evans: 'Next Few Days' Key to Cambodia

BK1605082293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Sydney, May 16 (AFP)—This week's elections in Cambodia will go ahead, but whether the outcome will be a genuine one depends on what happens in the next few days, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said at the weekend.

"The Khmer Rouge has obviously upped the ante quite considerably, from mere non-cooperation now to an active attempt at disruption and discrediting the outcome," Evans said on the Special Broadcasting Service current affairs program Dateline on Saturday [15 May].

It had done so "through creating a climate of intimidation to disuade people from going to the ballot box and also trying to reduce the area in some parts of the country within which it would be safe to conduct a ballot."

"But there is a very real determinination on the part of the U.N. and on the part of the international community to go ahead with this, and I think it's simply too late for it to be stopped," said Evans, one of the architects of the U.N. plan to bring peace to Cambodia.

Evans said the best that could be expected were "elections that are free and fair enough in the present circumstances to, I think, give a legitimate reading of the democratic temper of the Cambodian people."

"I think the outcome will be a genuine one, if there's no massive deterioration between now and election day," he said.

But what happens after the elections remains unclear.

"If the Sihanouk-led group of previous non-communist resistance were to gain a clearcut majority, I think there is every chance the Khmer Rouge would hold back from any further violent activity while it sought to negotiate some kind of reconciliation and participation in such a government," Evans said.

"If, on the other hand, as is possibly a little more likely, the Hun Sen people gained a clear cut majority, I think it would be much less likely the Khmer Rouge would see an immediate political future for themselves and they'd have to consider whether to mount a longer term insurgency or just a longer term political campaign," he said.

He conceded that the political climate in Cambodia was "not as neutral as we'd hoped," and for that the U.N. had to shoulder some of the blame.

"There have been weaknesses in the U.N. administration, particularly the civil administration side, which was meant to ride shotgun as it were over the Hun Sen administration in Phnom Penh and ensure that it didn't gain politically by virtue of its occupancy of those administrative benches, as it were, during that period," he said.

"There have been weaknesses, there have been problems in the administration of the plan, there's no doubt about that," he said.

However, Evans said the problem was that the U.N. had set itself objectives that were beyond its capacity at this stage of its post-Cold War evolution, as well as encountering "a little less cooperation from some of the factions."

"There are a lot of lessons to be learnt from this," he said. "But the basic operation is holding together, notwithstanding that non-cooperation, and it really is the only game in town."

One consequence was that "there has been a level of violence and political intimidation by all the parties against each other to various degrees, and in particular it has to be acknowledged the Hun Sen regime ... have been less innocent than most of the others, with the exception of the Khmer Rouge."

Evans said the biggest achievement of the U.N. peace plan was "to disengage the major external patrons from their respective internal clients."

"Even in a worse case scenario now unfolding we are making the situation much more manageable than it was before, when the Khmer Rouge were being so assidiously supported and armed by China," he said.

New Zealand

Government Opposed to Resumption of Nuclear Testing

BK1705080293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0701 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Wellington, May 17 (AFP)—New Zealand was opposed to any nation resuming nuclear testing, acting Prime Minister Don McKinnon said here Monday [17 May].

Speaking at a post-cabinet press conference, he said he saw any suggestion of the United States [words indistinct] resuming testing in the same light.

"We really do not want to see anyone start testing again," he said.

He said if one nuclear nation began testing again, it would be obvious that others would want to resume.

McKinnon said U.S. President Bill Clinton was under pressure from the Pentagon, but other U.S. federal agencies were opposing a resumption.

"So whilst there is this tug-of-war between agencies there, very similar to what there was in France just a couple of weeks beforehand, one hopes that the overall goodwill will prevail and that we do not see any need for that to occur."

Vietnamese Prime Minister To Visit 24 May

BK1505055893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] New Zealand has announced that Vietnam's prime minister, Vo Van Kiet, will visit Wellington later this month. Foreign Minister Don McKinnon says Mr. Kiet would visit New Zealand for two days starting on 24 May.

In a statement, Mr. McKinnon said it was timely that New Zealand develops its relations with Vietnam. The prime minister [title as heard] indicated that Vietnam's large population and increasingly free market approach to economic management could lead to it becoming the next economic growth point in Asia.